

THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 495.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1890.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

THE AMERICAN

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON EACH SATURDAY.

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HOWARD M. JENKINS, Sec. and Treas.

ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, Chief Editorial Contributor.

Business and Editorial Offices:
NO. 921 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE Free Traders are "in a state of mind" about the kind of Tariff legislation this Congress is likely to give us. When the pressure exerted by the White House on the last House had brought a Free Trade revision within the reach of possibility, as they thought, Washington was thronged with all those who wanted to be in at the death of the protective system. Not until Mr. Mills's bill reached the Senate did the other element think it worth while to put in an appearance. So there was such a show of Free Traders during the first months of 1888 as might have created the delusion that the country had gone over to Free Trade. The control of the House by a Protectionist majority has brought out the representatives of that feeling from quarters where they were thought least to be expected. It is not only the manufacturers, including those who decline the Grecian gift of "free raw materials," but the farmers and the representatives of the shipping interest, who are thronging the halls of the Capitol with suggestions as to making our protective policy more consistent with itself and more effective for its purposes. The representatives of the National Grange appear before the Committee of Ways and Means to say that they wish for none of the wild things suggested for them by the Free Traders, such as a bounty on all kinds of farm-produce; that they do wish for the adequate protection of wool and other farm products which come into competition with imported articles; and that they think the substitution of a bounty on home-made sugar for the present duties would be a very good thing. While not all the members of the Grange are Protectionists, they believe that the protective system should be adjusted to the needs of agriculture as much as that of the manufacturers. And in all this the Protectionists agree with them.

Then, as if to make the lot of the Free Trader quite unendurable, the representatives of the ship-owners, not only in New York but in the Gulf States, appear before the committee which has that interest in its care, to show what has been the cause of the decay of our merchant marine, viz.: that it has been left entirely outside the protective policy. And they ask not for "free ships," but for such compensation to the shipping-lines as shall enable them to hold their own against the subsidized vessels of other countries in contending for a fair share of the transportation of goods to and from our neighbors to the Southward. Nothing is more notable than the way in which the closer study of the facts of the situation has brought the greater part of our commercial bodies over to the protectionist position in this matter within the last ten years. From accepting as pure gospel all that Mr. Wells and Captain Codman had been telling them, they have come to see that it is not the liberty to enter foreign-built ships in American registry, but the liberty to construct and own American ships without being throttled by the subsidies granted to foreign vessels, which is needed to restore our flag to its old place on the ocean.

THE House has already passed two measures relating to the Tariff—the "administrative" bill, which passed on Saturday, and that relating to silk ribbons, which passed on Monday. This was an expedition which is very satisfactory: the only drawback to the satisfaction is that both measures seem to demand some scrutiny, and perhaps some amendment, in the Senate. The wording of the new clause concerning the ribbons, it is thought by Mr. Aldrich and other competent authorities, can be made more plain, and the other measure is called into question as to the authority it bestows on the Board of Appraisers,—constituting them the final authority as to the classification of imported goods and refusing to the importer the right to take any question of classification be-

fore the United States Courts. It is very doubtful if this provision would be sustained as constitutional if the question were to come before the Supreme Court.

It is beyond question that great benefits will result to the country from the passage of the "administrative" bill. The movement in this reform was begun by Mr. Hewitt in the forty-eighth Congress, when a bill was tacked on to Mr. Mills's "horizontal" Tariff measure. It shared the defeat of that, and all attempts to bring it up as a separate measure were defeated by the Speaker and his friends, who followed the same policy in the last Congress. Mr. McKinley now makes it as a separate measure in advance of his tariff bill, and thus declines to use it as a floater for his general tariff proposals, as the Democrats did.

MR. HALE's bill for the increase of the Navy brings up the unsettled question as to what kind of ships we mean to build. The bill provides for the construction of four iron-clad line-of-battle-ships of the kind supposed to constitute the strength of the navies of Europe, and therefore very different in type from the armed cruisers we have been constructing thus far. To this Senator Chandler offers his opposition, on the ground that the utility of ships of that kind is still an unsettled problem. There certainly has been no great naval war since they began to be constructed, and their continual misadventures even on parade bring their fighting efficiency into grave doubt. Mr. Chandler urges that the business of constructing line-of-battle-ships of heavy armor is still in the experimental stage, and that every ship of the kind has been superseded within ten years after its being begun. He enumerates the unsolved problems which their construction presents, and suggests that we may gain much by waiting until other nations have solved some of these at their own cost. At any rate he would have us undertake these the last of all, and would devote our shipyards to the construction of cruisers, monitors, gun-boats, and other vessels, of whose utility we are quite certain. And he meets the suggestion that we need these armed monsters for the defense of our harbors by reminding the Senate that they draw twenty-five feet of water, and therefore could enter very few of our harbors,—certainly not that of New York.

Our judgment goes with Mr. Chandler rather than with the majority of the Committee which reported Mr. Hale's bill favorably. His experience as Secretary of the Navy counts for something, and his arguments are reinforced by the constant complaints from England as to the unwieldiness and slowness of these costly floating fortresses. We are safe in following the line of naval construction on which we have begun, and we have not yet an adequate number of the lighter vessels. Along with these we should be constructing an effective system of coast defenses, such as would place our cities out of the reach of the heavy guns carried by the navies of Europe. These we need at any rate.

THE hearing before the Committee of Ways and Means with reference to our commercial relations with Canada does not seem to have led to any satisfactory statement of the conditions on which a better arrangement between the two countries could be effected. Mr. Ritchie, of Akron, Ohio, was chiefly if not exclusively interested in securing the admission of the ores his company are working for the elimination of nickel and copper, and for the production of nickel-steel, which is coming into use for making heavy guns. He was so ill-informed on the subject as to state that there are no nickel mines in the United States, and that besides those in Canada there is but one other in the world, and that is controlled by the Rothschilds. It may surprise him to learn that nickel is one of the minerals found in paying quanti-

ties in Pennsylvania, and that the ore is worked in this neighborhood.

Mr. Butterworth appeared in advocacy of his Reciprocity bill, of which we have not seen any copy, but we gather from his statements that it is based on the measure of 1854, whose operations were found so objectionable that we denounced it at the earliest date possible. He seems to go farther than it by proposing that all the goods we now send into Canada shall be admitted free of duty, and that we in turn shall admit free of duty all the Canadian products our people may choose to buy. The objections to this or any plan of mere reciprocity is that it neither would enable the two countries to dispense with the custom-house line, nor would it give us any security against the wholesale importation through Canada of such English goods as their Tariff admitted at a lower rate of duty than did ours. Not reciprocity of larger or smaller measure, but a common Tariff and absolute Free Trade between the two countries, will furnish the means for uninterrupted intercourse between us and our Canadian neighbors.

MR. INGALLS'S discussion of the question raised by Mr. Butler's bill for the deportation of the negro population of the country to Africa, was characteristic of the man rather than illuminative of the subject. Mr. Ingalls represents a Western type of oratory, which delights in coruscating all around a subject, without fairly facing the practical problems it presents. Much of his speech might be taken as a justification of the attitude of the Southern Democrats both in their alleged desire to be rid of the black man, and in the determination to refuse him equal rights while he stays. For although the Western Senator strongly deprecated the latter policy, and scoffed at the idea of carrying millions of native Americans to another continent, yet his extreme statements as to the antagonism of the two races must have sounded as an apology for their own acts to the very people he was excoriating.

Mr. Ingalls suggests no means by which the Nation might effectually secure the colored voter in his rights, and shows no way to avoid the evils which experience has shown must attend the control of State governments by the least enlightened and most inexperienced element in society. He ridiculed the suggestion that the Fifteenth Amendment might be repealed, and he hinted vaguely at a great uprising of the colored race on the one hand and of the Northwestern States on the other, if the present policy were carried too far. We do not see how either suggestion is likely to affect the attitude of the Southern people, who are of temper rather to relish a spice of danger than to shrink from the risk. What we should have liked to hear from the representatives of the Republican party is the affirmation of the national conscience, which demands justice for all men equally, and will not be at rest with regard to this question until that is done. It was conscience that was outraged by the maintenance and extension of Slavery, which has disappeared in spite of the constitutional bulwarks which were supposed to make it safe from criticism even. And conscience is an ultimate force in our national life, which will work to its own conclusions in some way we least expect.

How much sincerity there is in the talk about getting rid of the negro is shown by what has been occurring in Barnwell county, S. C., the scene of the frightful outrages of the holiday season. Some fifty black families of the county have migrated to Arkansas and Mississippi, where they are offered fair play in other matters, if not political rights. At once a meeting of the colored people is got up at the county court-house, under white auspices evidently, and Gen. Hagood, a former Governor of the State, is asked to address it,—for what purpose? Not to advise the blacks to leave the State Senator Butler represents in the national Senate, but to urge them to stay. Evidently the people of that district understand that the future of their State and district depends on the possession of its supply of labor, and they no more want to see their colored neighbors deported to the Congo than to

the Mississippi. Before Mr. Butler undertakes to convert Congress to his theories, he should do some missionary work among his own constituents, who not only believe the black man is here to stay, but want him to do so, even while they permit the perpetration of outrages to "teach him to keep his place." It is noticeable that Gen. Hagood, when asked if he could give the colored people any guarantee against the repetition of the lynchings, was obliged to say that he could not, and could only aver that no white would justify them and no good man would take part in them. But it is also noticeable that no arrests of the lynchers have been made, and that none are expected. The "good" people do not govern South Carolina, yet.

PROFESSOR AUSTIN PHELPS, of Andover, has caused joy in Charleston among the friends of "a white man's government." He writes to the *News and Courier* of that city that he has "never believed in negro suffrage," and that "Senator Sumner never committed a graver blunder than in driving the act which legalized it through Congress." This latter clause illuminates by its darkness the wisdom of the former. If Professor Phelps is no sounder as a political theorist than he is accurate as a historian, his letter to Charleston may be set down as altogether unimportant. The "act" which legalized negro suffrage in those States which had not already made it legal for themselves, was the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and this Mr. Sumner, so far from "driving" it through Congress, opposed strenuously during its consideration in the Senate, the leading advocate of the measure in that body being Senator Wilson, his colleague. (Mr. Sumner opposed it, because he thought a simple act of Congress would suffice, a view which fortunately was not shared by more practical men.) We fear Professor Phelps might not be able, in a competitive examination with some colored man who would be disfranchised except for the 15th Amendment, to prove his superior right to the ballot.

THE publication of the Samoan Treaty with Germany by order of the Senate has revived the discussion of the merits of Mr. Blaine's diplomacy, the newspapers of the opposition trying to prove that Germany has much the best of the bargain. It is said that Mr. Bayard proposed a better solution of the problem, since he advocated native autonomy in the islands, while the present treaty in fact establishes a degree of foreign supervision which puts an end to home rule, though restoring Chief Malietoa to a nominal sovereignty. All this was known immediately after the close of the negotiations, and at the time we expressed our regret that ampler provision had not been made for the maintenance of native control of the affairs of the islands. But while Mr. Bayard expressed a languid wish for its maintenance, it is also true that he avowed his purpose to do nothing more than maintain the rights of our own citizens resident in the Samoan group. Under his *faineant* policy Germany would have been ruling the Samoans under the pretense of maintaining the authority of a creature of their own. We cannot regard the treaty as an ideal solution of the problem, but certainly it is not one of the matters which enables the last Administration to shine at the expense of the present one. Joint control by several nations, with at least one of them determined to emphasize the rights of the native population, is a very different thing from the entire abandonment of the Samoans to German control, in accordance with Mr. Bayard's real programme, not his "counsels of perfection."

THE new Extradition Treaty with Great Britain does not embody any of the peculiar ideas of the late Dr. Francis Wharton as to the elevation of dynamite into an international issue, and it so expressly excludes political offences from the list of crime for which extradition may be asked, and so entirely recognizes the final jurisdiction of the government which is asked to extradite an offender, as to be open to none of the objections which led to the rejection of that of 1887. The only objection that might be urged is that it does not repeat the statement that neither government

will surrender its own subjects to the other; but as it is a treaty supplementary to that of 1842, which does contain this statement, the repetition probably was thought unnecessary.

From covering only four offenses,—murder, arson, forgery, and robbery,—the scope of our agreement will be enlarged to include no less than twenty-five, and all of these of such gravity that the interest of both countries is enlisted for their suppression, even when committed abroad. Those which will attract most attention are embezzlement and breach of trust, as these have been the most frequent causes of flight into English territory. But some of the crimes against persons now enumerated are certainly even more heinous, and call for effective measures to prevent either territory being made a place of safety to those who commit them in that of the other.

THE discussion of the Revision of the Westminster Confession has its centre of interest in the Presbytery of New York, where the speeches on both sides have been characterized by eminent ability, but the balance has been very much in favor of the party of progress. This Presbytery voted in the affirmative on the general question some months ago, but now has under discussion a report of a committee appointed to formulate a statement of the changes it thought desirable to have made. This report brings up the question in its details, and the discussion is to continue from day to day until a decision is reached. There is little doubt that the report will be adopted, so the interest of the discussion turns chiefly on the strong and unmistakable terms in which such men as Dr. Van Dyke the younger, Dr. Crosby, Dr. Parkhurst, and Dr. Vincent declare their entire dissent from the teachings of the Confession on Reprobation and other points. As Dr. Vincent truly said, the discussion itself has carried the Church away from its former relation to the Confession, and has made revision a matter of necessity. Such things cannot be said of such a document without deposing it from its former place as an authoritative statement of the faith of the denomination. And as 47 of the 211 Presbyteries have already voted, and only twelve of these against revision, it would seem as though the proposal of the last Assembly was not premature.

The debates of the Philadelphia Presbytery on the subject are much more interesting than any one would infer from the meager reports of the proceedings which appear in the daily newspapers. The gentlemen employed to report them have not the slightest interest in such matters, and find attendance on the debates a bore. In several reports the tone taken is that of contempt for the whole matter. In the New York newspapers the reports evidently are furnished by members of the Presbytery, who appreciate the points made, and it is possible to follow the course of the discussion even when it has been necessary to abbreviate it.

THE Supreme Court of Montana has decided the legislative tangle in favor of the Republicans, on the ground that the report of the County board of supervisors creates no more than a presumption of election, and that the decision of the State Board is authoritative. The Court is not said in the report to have entered into the merits of the dispute as to the actual choice of members, but it ordered the State Treasurer to pay the salary of one of the members who was returned by the State Board after the vote of the disputed precinct had been thrown out. We regret that the Court did not assume its right to canvass the decision of the State Board equally with the County Board. It is of far greater importance that the justice of the decision should be above question, than that this or that party should gain by it. And without even entering on the question at issue between the two boards, the Court hardly can satisfy the public on that point.

In Iowa the legislative dead-lock has been so far broken as to permit of a temporary organization of the House by a division of the offices between the two parties. This has permitted the members to be sworn in, so that they may draw their salaries, but hardly accomplishes more, as neither side seems able to elect

permanent officers. The Republicans, however, declare they will not wait for that, but will proceed to reelect Mr. Allison to the Senatorship, on the ground that having taken the oath they are competent to do so. It is true that they have a majority on joint-ballot, but it is doubtful if even a majority of members have the power to proceed to this step without the concurrence of the House through its officers. There is no reason to deny the power to a House temporarily organized, but in this case the organization is sure to kick.

No class of property owners is more ready to invoke the protection of the laws against violence to their possessions than are the railroads. Also, none are more ready to take the law into their own hands, when it is not a struggle with striking train-hands, but a contest of corporation with corporation. At Bay City, in Michigan, a fresh case has occurred in which the main force of locomotives was employed by an older line to drive off the engines of a new and competing line. Locomotives were hurried up from all quarters, and people in thousands gathered to witness a battle. But fortunately for itself the younger road had taken such measures as prevented its engines being driven from its own tracks. Do the managers of these roads suppose their workmen can be used for such lawlessness as this and yet retain proper views of the majesty and the inviolability of law?

THE attempt to shoot Bishop Whitaker of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, last Sunday, while he was taking part in the morning service in St. John's church, is by no means the first essay at murder of an officiating minister in church. But as in this case, they always fail in their purpose, whatever may be the reason. The would-be assassin of course was out of his mind. Crazed by constant brooding over the evils of the liquor traffic, which he had seen illustrated in his father's case, he had made up his mind, what was left of it, to kill Bishops Whitaker and Hare, and then Dr. McConnell of St. Stephen's. There is nothing to connect his craze immediately with the advocacy of Prohibition by any one in the press or at public meetings; but the occurrence should serve as a warning to both writers and speakers against the declamatory and impassioned style in which classes and individuals are often handled by the advocates of what is called Temperance. The personalities indulged in may not do any harm in a thousand cases; but in the thousand-and-first they may awaken malevolent passion in some diseased brain, and thus lead to crime. And few speakers and writers are usually more abusive of their opponents than those of the "Third Party."

It appears to be well understood in local political circles that Mayor Fidler is a prospective candidate for the seat in the Senate now held by Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Wanamaker has permitted the announcement, this week, that he would not decline it if offered by the Legislature. As Mr. Quay has gone to Florida to recruit after his great labors in behalf of his various schemes, Mr. Cameron may not be able to learn from him, face to face, how far he is committed to Mr. Fidler or Mr. Wanamaker, or both, but it will be surprising if the senior Senator does not begin to suspect very soon that his present subjection to his colleague makes his political future a very vague and shadowy quantity.

The friends of General Hastings have sustained a mortifying defeat in Cambria county, where delegates to the State Convention have been chosen in the interest of Mr. Delamater. The protracted and conspicuous labors of the Adjutant-General in that county,—at Johnstown,—after the flood, it was presumed would make it so friendly to him that no competitor, political or otherwise, could supplant him, but Mr. Delamater had the political "machine," which was worked silently and shrewdly to secure him the delegates, and General Hastings's supporters awoke too late to find that they were "left." Cambria is a "minority county" for the Republicans,—that is, it usually casts a Democratic majority, and in all these counties there will be little difficulty in using the Federal office influence to get such delegates as Mr. Quay

may want. This incident illustrates also how thoroughly business-like the Delamater movement is, and adds fresh evidence that the nomination is as well settled now as it will be after Mr. Quay's heelers shall have made a formal proclamation of it in the State convention.

In city politics the two managers for Mr. Quay, Messrs. Porter and Martin, have been running their machine very briskly. On Monday the City Committee, of which Mr. Porter has become chairman, announced a convention of delegates in the fifth Senatorial district, to nominate a candidate for State Senator, to be voted for at the city election on the 18th inst. This swiftness fairly took some people's breath away, the fact being that there is no vacancy in the Senatorship, as Mr. Reyburn, though he expects to take Judge Kelley's place without opposition from his own party, has not resigned. Mr. Porter, however, has slated himself for Reyburn's place,—and a more admirable selection from the Quay point of view could not be imagined,—and he apparently regarded the formalities of the constitution and laws of the State as matters of trifling consequence, compared with the plans and procedures of his "City Committee." According to his programme, all that is necessary in the choice of the Senate of Pennsylvania is to ascertain "what Quay wants" and then set the machine in rapid motion. Somebody, however, must have advised the ardent street contractor that he was rather "previous" in his operations, and on Tuesday it was announced that the Senatorial nomination was deferred,—upon which the *Press*, with a sweet and guileless disposition that it would be impossible to overpraise, compliments Mr. Porter, and says that "when the proper time arrives," he "will be all the stronger for the considerate spirit which he manifests." "Considerate spirit" is undoubtedly a fine descriptive, when applied to this case.

THE need of an International Congress for this continent finds ample illustration while it is still in session, in the trouble between the San Blas Indians and the United States of Colombia. If we chose to ride the high horse in Lord Salisbury's style, we might make trouble and humiliation to our sister republic by taking these Indians under our protection, as they ask of us, and that for reasons just as good as any alleged for the occupation of the Zambezi valley by the English. The subjection of these Indians to the authority of Colombia has always been very nominal; long established and customary commercial rights have been violated by the custom-house authorities in seizing on merely technical grounds our ships which were carrying goods to them. Their location on the Isthmus of Panama would make their annexation to America as desirable as that of the Zambezi valley is to the British Empire. Yet nobody in this country will propose seriously to invade the rights of the Colombian republic for these reasons, and the Congress furnishes the best opportunity for invoking the friendly offices of our other neighbors to secure the removal of the grievances, which have led these Indians to revolt and to hoist our flag.

It is suggested in several quarters that this will be the last session of the present British Parliament. It is even anticipated that the session will not come to a peaceful end, as there are measures to which the Government has committed itself, but for which it will not be able to command a majority. One of these is the ridiculously small concession to the Irish Catholics in the matter of the higher education. The Orange party on both sides of the Irish Channel resent bitterly the idea that a government created expressly to fight the "Papishes" should make even the smallest concession to them; and their dissatisfaction is not diminished by the discovery that by private arrangement England is virtually represented at the Vatican Court by an English Roman Catholic.

Another stone of stumbling is the plan to buy out the Irish landlords by advances from the imperial Treasury. The British Tory is also a British tax-payer; he resented Mr. Gladstone's proposals of 1885 as much because of his plans to spend public money on this object as because he would allow the Irish to govern them-

selves in certain respects. Mr. Gladstone has washed his hands of all such plans, declaring that as the Irish landlords as a class rallied against Home Rule, they must settle with the national Parliament of Ireland as they best can. But what he casts away, his enemies have taken up, probably equally to their sorrow.

Another burning question is the basis of popular education in England. Mr. Forster's plan of combining purely public schools with the church schools already established has satisfied nobody, clever as it was as a piece of English compromise. The Government will be obliged to take some ground on this subject during the coming session, and whichever it takes, it will lose votes, and possibly votes enough to cost it a defeat.

On the other hand some of the Tories incline to the belief that the party will not have so good a chance of going before the country in 1892 as now. They think the Liberals have lost ground; that the report of the Parnell Commission taken in connection with Captain Shea's charges will inflict further damages on their cause, and that the internal divisions with regard to the proposals of the working classes will tell heavily in the coming election. It is due to Mr. Parnell to say that he and his friends appear to offer defiance to Captain Shea and all his threats.

THOSE who can recall the jubilation in England over the Cobden Treaty of 1860, which was to commit France forever to the Free Trade idea, must read with amusement the statement that the Committee on the Tariff just chosen by the Chamber of Deputies has three Protectionists to each Free Trader in its membership. It was just thirty years and five days from the signing of the Treaty that the Committee was chosen. And yet it far more truly represents the France of 1860 than did the usurper, who forced his Treaty upon the people in order to purchase English support for a tottering throne, and dare not allow even the legislature, filled with his creatures, to take a vote on its adoption. It was Thiers who spoke for France in those dark days,—for the French which has been a Protectionist country ever since the days of Colbert, if not since those of Henri Quatre.

The question now before the Republic is the revision of the existing commercial treaties on their expiration in 1892. The Free Traders would be glad to have new treaties negotiated, in order to give a trend to the national policy favorable to their own ideas. But the majority of the Chamber think it best to let well enough alone, and to persevere in the policy which those treaties represent. There is no treaty of this kind with England, but by grace of the French Government she is allowed the terms of that with Belgium, which is very different from the Cobden Treaty.

WHAT we said of the possibility of our forcing England to resume the use of silver as money equally with gold, when we were criticising Mr. Windom's proposals, is amply confirmed by what has been happening in London. Mr. Goschen's proposal to authorize the Bank of England to issue one-pound notes has been expected for some time; it is the proposal to make these redeemable in Silver coin that has startled the money-markets on both hemispheres. This is not an isolated fact; it is a part of the great international struggle for gold, in which England has been hard pressed for about a month past, and in which she will find our pressure still harder as the years go on, unless we are foolish enough to abandon our protective policy. It is to enable the Bank to carry out its own plan of keeping one-fourth of its reserves in silver—as is permitted by the Law of 1844—that Mr. Goschen adapts his small-note plan to a silver basis. We may be sure he did so with great reluctance, as knowing the significance which would be attached to this concession to the discarded metal. The very rumor of it has sent silver up, and has stiffened exchange on Calcutta to the great advantage of the East Indian Government.

What would have been the effect of Mr. Windom's silver certificate plan, if that had been in force at this time? It certainly would have lightened the pressure on England by enabling her to pay a large slice of the balance in our favor by the export of sil-

ver to America and its conversion into certificates at market rates. It is true that Mr. Windom proposes to confine such conversion to the produce of our own mines; but much of the silver held in Europe comes under this description, and would be identified by the American assay-stamp as entitled to the benefit of the Act. Under Mr. Windom's arrangement England could pay our balances in silver, while exacting gold in payment of her own.

THE rejection of the Socialist bill by the German Reichstag is of importance as indicating that there are limits which Bismarck and his imperial master may not pass in encroachment on the personal liberty of the people. For years past the Reichstag has passed at every session the severest Coercion Laws for the suppression of the Social Democratic party, by breaking up meetings, putting down newspapers, and choking off discussion in every way, besides imprisoning its leaders without trial, or sending them into exile. It was to this last measure that we owe a large number of the enemies of our own social order, who have come from Germany to help to overthrow government and property in America. The proposal to convert this temporary legislation into a permanent feature of German law was what the majority stumbled at. The Catholics joined with the Liberals in refusing to put this enormous power into the hands of the Government, first rejecting the clause which authorized the banishment of Socialists, and then throwing out the entire bill. The combination thus formed may be broken by concessions to the Catholics, or rather to the Papacy and the priesthood, which may issue orders to the Catholic representatives, as in the last general election. And there is no security that Herr Windhorst and his following will not eat their own words, as they did in the matter of the Army bill, and forego their duties to their country out of regard to the wishes of the head of their church. But the possibility of such combinations in the Reichstag is a permanent menace to the system on which Germany has been governed ever since 1867.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK.

WALL STREET has been feeling better than it did, for business has been active and prices generally have been on the rise. Whatever reaction may come, the belief is common that this year will be a big one for the stock, and the disposition seems to be to buy stocks now whenever they react. It is pointed out that there is reason for expecting the market to go higher because there has been no general movement of any magnitude since the end of October. An average made on 20 representative stocks, active and inactive, shows that about the end of last July the market began to advance and continued to do so until the rise on these stocks equaled seven points, bringing it up to 73.60, which level was attained September 11. Then the decline began, and the average on October 21 was back to 70.72. From that date until a week ago, the average on these stocks remained within the range of 1½ per cent. That represents a prolonged period of dullness, covering the period of an active money market with high rates.

It is thought now that money will be easy enough to open the way for a moderate bull movement, for the bank statement last week showed that the surplus reserve of the banks had risen to \$15,000,000, and money is now freely offered at 3 per cent. for three months and 4 to 4½ for four months. Some enthusiastic bulls predict that the year 1890 will see the highest prices for stocks recorded since 1880-82, which includes the booming times of the spring of 1881. Our friend Benner the Prophet, whose forthgivings amuse Wall street occasionally, predicts a wild boom in stocks and everything this year and a panic in 1891. He was unlucky in his weather prophecies for 1889, having predicted a year of drouth, when the country was pretty nearly drowned out by the enormous rainfall. Intelligent observers, who do not claim the gift of prophecy, think there will in fact be a considerable rise in the prices of many staple articles this year, and certainly in securities. Some also think that the rise in the stock market will show itself most in the securities of the many lately reorganized corporations. The theory of a reorganization is to reduce fixed charges to the minimum of earnings in bad years, leaving good years and the natural growth of business to provide dividends.

Among these corporations may be mentioned Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Denver & Rio Grande, Rio Grande & Western, Texas Pacific, Wabash, Atchison, Chesapeake & Ohio, the Nickel Plate,

and it may be added, Reading. If the latter company has not seen the worst in 1889 that it will see in many years, then all signs are at fault. Its net earnings were only about \$3,000,000, and this low figure was made by putting the money into the permanent improvement of the property. Jersey Central might be included in the list of companies reorganized whose securities would advance, but the bull pool who own most of the stock have already put it up so high that one can only suppose they would be very glad to sell at present quotations if there were any market for it at such prices.

The market had some reaction in the middle of the week. It was a natural one, as prices had been going up in quite a lively way for several days. The bears made a drive at Sugar, which had had the largest rise, and smashed it down several points. It was a well-planned attack, for all the papers had articles that morning attacking the Trust in some way or other. This sudden break affected the general market, and the bears followed up their success by attacking the granger stocks, the ostensible reason being the reports of impending trouble in the Inter-State Railway Association by the withdrawal from it of the Union Pacific and the Northwest roads. The union of these roads by a ten years' traffic contract was a surprise to the other members of the Association when it was made, and Chairman Walker lately reported that it was a violation of the terms of the agreement. There was then nothing for the two roads to do but either to abrogate their contract or withdraw from the Association, and they gave notice of withdrawal. It is understood that the organization will be remodelled, but it appears to have served the purpose of its creation in keeping the peace between the formerly warring roads, and as there is now enough business for all it probably does not much matter at present whether there is an Association or not. No trouble is feared by railroad men while business continues so good, and the usual experience has been that when it got bad no Association prevented the companies from grasping at all they could get, rules or no rules. Railroad men and others not directly interested consider that the union of the Northwest and Union Pacific companies was a proper one to be made, as they are natural allies. The right thing for the other roads is to make alliances also wherever they can.

The Louisville & Nashville Company has announced the immediate issue of its \$13,000,000 of new stock, to retire its \$10,000,000 of collateral trust 6 per cent. bonds. The new stock is offered to the stockholders at 85, and a strong syndicate of home and foreign bankers will take all the stock not subscribed for. The announcement was followed by an immediate rise of about five points in the market price of the shares, partly on buying for the long account and partly on the eager purchases of traders who were short of the stock. Another Southern stock which is said now to be good for an advance is West Point Terminal, but the manipulation of this in the past makes one doubtful. It is said that Mr. Gould has acquired a large interest in the stock, which has been lying dead for a year or more.

An interesting feature in connection with the trust stocks is the quandary the reorganizers of the Cotton Oil Trust find themselves in. The trust is in process of conversion into a corporation, but a prominent law firm in this city has given an opinion that a trust is in effect a partnership, and no partner can be forced to accept securities of the new company for his trust certificates. In other words, the conversion into a new corporation requires unanimous consent. In consequence, the certificates have a much higher market value than the reorganization committee's receipts, and the committee are, with infinite pains, tracing out each holder of the certificates, and sending personal appeals to him to deposit them.

RIGHTS OF THE MINORITY IN THE HOUSE.

EVERYBODY must agree that the Democratic minority in the House of Representatives must not be deprived of its rights. The question actually raised, in the dispute which has gone on between Speaker Reed and the Democratic leaders, is, what are the rights of a minority in a legislative body? According to the view of some, five men in a body of eleven have the right to prevent the six from accomplishing legislation, and if the six insist on going ahead, the five are not only justified in adopting any measures to trip them up, but are in a position to complain when the majority bring their obstruction to an end, or make their filibustering of no avail.

We take it that the majority of the House have the right to legislate; that, in fact, it is their duty to legislate. They are bound to accord to the minority perfectly fair play. They are bound to give them the opportunity of joining in all the procedure

of the body, to the precise extent which their numbers entitle them. If there are 161 Democrats in the House, out of 330, they are entitled to have one hundred and sixty-one shares out of three hundred and thirty in the determination of the character of the House's action. And no more. They are the minority: the less cannot outmeasure the greater. The people, in the elections of 1888 and 1889, settled for themselves what sort of a Congress they desired, and they settled it adversely to the Democratic candidates: if it should result that by obstruction or filibustering the party which the people rejected could control the House's action, then we should have a revolutionary condition indeed.

Nobody will deny, we should presume, that when members of the House are actually present and joining in the conduct of business, it is a preposterous and indeed a childish means of obstruction to expect that by refusing to vote they can create a nominal want of quorum. It is true, no doubt, that this has been usage, and that it is an old and well-worn device by which the minority may at times, when the majority has not its strength present, block the wheels of progress. But whether it be old and familiar or not, it commands, certainly, the respect of no one who regards it in the light of common sense. When men are present in the House, it is impossible to regard them as absent. Such a fiction of parliamentary method is mere childishness, unworthy of grown up-people.

Nor is such a fiction called for by any reasonable view of the minority's rights. To say that these should include the power to create a constructive absence in the face of an actual presence, is certainly stretching the case. They may, no doubt, refuse to vote; it may be an invasion of their rights to compel them to declare themselves, yea or nay. But that it is to be conceded to them, as a means by which they may balk the work of the House, that they may account themselves not present, when in fact they are present, is extending to excessive lengths the concessions to the minor party. The House is bound to do no such thing. It owes the minority nothing of the sort. On the contrary, it owes itself and the country that it go forward with its business in such way as the majority, elected by the people for this purpose, may judge to be proper, within the limits of their constitutional power.

He who takes the sword must not complain when he is cut down by another's weapon. Obstruction and filibustering are irregular and violent means of opposing action. They do not stand within the pale of ordinary equities. If they are adopted and then they are beaten, they have no right to complain. They are a game that two can play it, and it is "pleading the baby act," indeed, when the one who begins cries out over his defeat.

Moreover, everybody perceives that it is necessary for the public good that business in the House of Representatives should be expedited, rather than obstructed. Consistently with the right of minority to act on committees, to take part in debate, and to express by vote their approval or dissent, it is the duty of the majority to push forward the work of the Congress, and it has not the right to waste in frivolous and childish parliamentary usages, however ancient they may be, the authority which the people have conferred upon it.

RAPID TRANSIT IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE presentation to the Legislature of New York, within a fortnight, of an extensive scheme of new railways for "rapid transit" in New York City, must have arrested some attention, certainly, in Philadelphia. The plan is intended to add largely to the facilities already existing in New York for the easy and rapid carriage of the people, and when it is considered how greatly superior these already are to those existing here, it is painful to measure the disparity which there will be between the transit systems of the two cities, if these plans of enlargement should be carried out in New York, while in Philadelphia all efforts to improve are repressed and thwarted.

So far as we have observed, there is no question raised in New

York as to the necessity for further transit improvement; the only points debated have been matters of detail. And this, too, affords a striking contrast with our situation in Philadelphia, where there has been no clear apprehension, apparently, of the frightful inadequacy of our present accommodations. There must be many thousands of intelligent people who daily see for themselves the failure of the surface railways to afford adequate or even decent accommodation to those who want to ride, and there certainly must be a comprehension in the public mind that when this is the case, further increase in the city's population is substantially out of the question. Yet we have proposed no general and systematic plan of improvement such as has been brought forward in New York; we have not even provided ourselves with a single elevated railway as the beginning of a system to match what New York already possesses. More than this, indeed, there has been no distinct demand from the community for reform and progress in this matter. Whatever feeling has been shown in its behalf has been easily balked by obstructive and evasive methods of opposition. The agents in the City Councils of the corporations that desire to keep the city's development within their own control have had no great difficulty in serving their employers with success.

It would be very well, certainly, for all those whose interest lies in this further growth of the city to consider the consequence of consenting to the arrest of its development. They cannot be unaware that this is arrested. They certainly know that the movement of the great body of the people between the residence parts of the city and the business parts is choked and checked. At best, it has been slow, difficult, and unpleasant: but even so, there is not room for its material increase, because the existing roads cannot carry a number greatly larger than they already do. Under the existing conditions, a cessation of the city's growth is inevitable.

There are some signs, it is true, of an awakening of public feeling on the subject. But it will have to be a very earnest awakening to be of value. Plans of action will have to be broad enough to meet the needs of the situation. It is not a case for tinkering and patching. It is not a case where small concessions to the public demand will be enough. The energy shown in New York will have to be imitated here, unless it is intended to let Philadelphia sink into helpless and hopeless paralysis.

THE AMERICANIZATION OF CANADA.

THERE has been a marked revival of interest in the relations of Canada to our own country during the past few months. It has not been confined to either country. The Canadian newspapers seem to find it an unavoidable topic, and almost every number we open has something to say of the future of their country, in that capacity which their individual preferences lead them to regard as the desirable one. Naturally the expression of opinion in favor of Canada becoming a part of the American Union is rare. It is as good as certain that this always must fall short of the extent to which such a feeling really exists. Not until events should have taken a shape which seems to lead the Dominion up to the door of the Union would the friends of what Canadians call "annexation" be likely to show the courage of their convictions and speak out without reserve. Every American in Canada meets with people who think this way, but who would not take the responsibility of any public utterance on the subject at present.

For the same reason there is some indisposition to give any expression to the belief that Canada must cease to remain a dependency of the British Empire, and should take her place among the independent nations. This opinion is much more widely diffused than the other, and it is one with which we have much more sympathy. It is true that the "silken chain" is attended with some advantages to the Dominion. It saves it the maintenance of a diplomatic system; it gives it, for example, a certain amount of military assurance against attack, although the British Government maintains no army in Canada. But a country of four millions of self-governing and intelligent people, with the example of American independence and growth alongside them, cannot be expected to be content to play the satellite to the greatest empire the world ever saw, and to take the risks attendant upon the

maintenance of any military empire. As one Canadian newspaper remarks, it is not consistent with the dignity of such a country to remain the back-yard of any European power; and we may add that is equally inconsistent with its interests. Besides this, numerous recent experiences show that a country which looks to any other to carry on its diplomatic business hardly need wonder if that business is managed with more reference to the interests of the agent than of the principal.

The Tories still stand by their contention that a place inside the British Empire is the highest happiness Canada can aspire to, and they are equally emphatic in denying that America is exerting or is likely to exert any attractive influence over its neighbor to the North. They point with confidence to this or that English peculiarity, in which they still differ from the United States, as proof that their political and social system is one entirely Anglican in its character, and they ask for nothing better than that the Dominion should go on forever reproducing English ways and absorbing English ideas.

It is curious that such an opinion as this should find utterance in Canada since the organization of the British provinces into a Confederation which found its model in the American Union. How is it possible to say that America is not a force which deflects Canada from the British orbit, when the country has been for more than twenty years a "united states" itself,—a federal government with a national centre of almost identical construction with that established in America a century ago. What but the successful maintenance of the integrity of our government through the War for the Union, and the evidence that it was better adapted than any English form of organization to establish general order and local initiative over a great territory like Canada, led to its imitation so soon after the overthrow of the Southern Confederacy had settled the perpetuity of the American Union?

It is answered that there are features in the Canadian constitution which differ very widely from the corresponding provisions of the American constitution, and which give it a peculiar and un-American character. There are three such points. The first is the vesting of the power to vote, not in the chief executive officer resident at Ottawa, but in the London Government. Whether this is a source of strength to the Dominion we may be permitted to doubt, in the light of several recent occurrences.

The second is the provision by which any member of the confederation can retire from it in an orderly and peaceful way, without the leave of the others. It was, no doubt, to avoid any conflict for the maintenance of the Dominion that this was advised, but we think, very unwisely. And the British connection makes this right of secession all the more likely to result in the final dissolution of the Dominion into its constituent elements. A province steps out, not into the chilly arena of absolute responsibility to all the world for its future, but into the British Empire, as an integral part of that system. The attempt of North Carolina and Rhode Island to maintain the position of externality to the American Union broke down because they found they were nothing apart from the other members of the Confederation. But Newfoundland has been very comfortable in its isolation from the Dominion, because it has England at its back just as much in its refusing to do what England thinks best for its American colonies, as have all the other colonies in complying with her wishes. And this example will not be lost on Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Columbia, when these think it best for their interests to cut loose from the interior provinces.

Another distinctive feature of the Canadian system is that all the powers not specifically reserved to the provinces are held to be conferred upon the Dominion Government. It may be admitted that this in the abstract is a better arrangement than ours, which makes the contrary reservation. But there is no reason to regard it as the better at the outset of a federal government. Still less can this be maintained of a federal government which admits of peaceful secession. In such a situation the provinces are sure to be restive under the exercise of the central authority, and are much more inclined to exercise their right of secession than they otherwise would be. And as a matter of fact there has been more friction between Ottawa and the Provinces in twenty years, than there was between Washington and the States during the first fifty. It is just these two provisions that make us fear the dissolution of the Dominion,—a result we should deplore as truly as any Canadian could.

There is one admirable feature of the Canadian system which shows that they had profited by the study of the defects as well as the excellencies of our Constitution. We mean the provision that while the central Government has the monopoly of the easy and popular sources of revenue, the provinces are given a share in this advantage. There is an annual distribution from the Ottawa treasury to those of the several provinces, which helps to lighten the burdens of local, direct taxation. What has been proposed in

America as the Distribution of the Surplus, may be said to exist in Canada, as also in Germany, but had better be called national and local community of income, or fiscal coöperation. And we have not heard that any of the dire consequences which the opponents of the plan predict for the United States have actually resulted in either of these two countries. The political complexion and the general policy of the provincial government, disprove the idea that a distribution regulated by law and out of the reach of favoritism can work to deprive the local governments of any proper independence and self-respect.

It is quite impossible that Canada should remain English in any sense which implies the exclusion of a preponderating influence of American institutions and ideas. And the question of the future relations of the two greatest peoples of this Continent is very much simplified by the fact that a common purpose and a community of political ideals characterize them. We do not suggest any absorption of the lesser into the greater in saying so. The difficulties in the way of that are very much more serious than our Northern neighbors are able to recognize. One is presented by the peculiar situation of things in the province of Quebec. We have questions of race and religion enough on our hands without undertaking one even more entangled and perplexing. The general Protestant feeling in America would be hostile to receiving into the Union a country with a population almost unanimously Catholic, with a Church, a School, and Tithe system so established by law and treaty, and so strongly supported by local sentiment, as to be incapable of alteration. Under such a responsibility the Dominion at times seems to reel, in spite of its alleged closer affinity with the European ideas, to which these arrangements are native. Inside the Union the Quebec arrangement would be a constant source of strife and agitation, and would tend to embitter the growing contention of Catholic and Protestant over the School question.

It is in the line of closer commercial association that we and the Canadians can come together on terms of mutual advantage. We are glad that Mr. Butterworth has taken this question up in Congress, and that it is receiving more attention than ever before. The only feasible solution, however, is the establishment of a common Tariff for both countries, with absolute freedom of trade between them. No harking back to the exploded methods of "reciprocity" will be of the least use. Unlimited reciprocity, with all that it involves in the assimilation of our fiscal policy, is the only feasible solution.

R. E. T.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE death of Professor Francis Bowen reminds us that Harvard was the first American University in which the doctrine of Protection to Home Industry was taught from a professor's chair, unless Dr. Junkin at Lafayette takes precedence. At a time when Dr. Vethake was instilling Free Trade principles into the students of our own University, and Dr. Wayland's manual had uncontrolled possession of nearly all the colleges of Pennsylvania, Professor Bowen taught "American political economy," as distinguished from English. It was not until the enlargement of the Harvard faculty made it desirable to have his group of subjects divided up among several professors, that he devoted himself to philosophy, and the election of Professor Dunbar gave a new character to the teaching of political economy, which was still more emphasized by Professors Laughlin and Tausig, his former and present assistants. Professor Bowen was even more distinguished in the field of philosophic discussion than in that of economics, and his works did much to foster that interest in the relations of religious beliefs to truths which has animated the churches for several decades. On these great questions he assumed a conservative position. As a literary critic he sometimes missed the mark, as in his exaltation of Charles Thomson's translation of the Bible to the level of a classic.

* * *

THE report of ex-Governor Robinson on the evidence brought forward to show that the Rev. W. T. Eustis, of Springfield, was unfitted by violent prejudice and personal malevolence from acting as a Visitor of Andover Seminary, and that therefore the removal of Prof. Egbert C. Smyth by his casting vote was invalid, is characterized by eminent impartiality. Mr. Robinson finds that the proof of any personal animus on Mr. Eustis's part is not forthcoming, but that he did show a decidedly partisan spirit in his discussion of the matter, announcing his determination to vote against Prof. Smyth before he heard the evidence. A juror who behaved in this way would be held disqualified from rendering a verdict; but whether the same principle would apply to the Visitors of the Seminary it is for the court to decide. The Visitors are selected as experts in such questions as Mr. Eustis had to pass upon, and even before any evidence was heard, the documents on which the

charges rested were before the public for months. Whether it was therefore so culpable in Mr. Eustis to have come to an opinion before hearing what the respondent had to say in explanation of those documents, must depend a good deal on their general character.

Should the court take a view adverse to Prof. Smyth, this will be no gain to the party opposed to the present teaching-force of the Seminary, as the power to elect his successor rests with the Board of Trustees, who are in close sympathy with the accused professor and his friends. And as Mr. Eustis's death has led to the choice of a Visitor much more in agreement with the Seminary than he was, it may be that this is the last case in which the Board of Visitors will exercise its powers to displace a professor.

THOSE careful and pleasing, though by no means great actors, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, were welcomed back to Philadelphia on Monday night in hearty style. As usual, they thoroughly satisfied their audience, and managed by a skillful handling of their parts, to pull through a play which has neither originality, force, nor passion to recommend it. Sydney Grundy's "A White Lie" is a rather inferior piece of work, and the theme is so worn out that it is a matter of surprise that actors who can do new things so well should care to exploit it. With the exception of "Impulse," the programme for the rest of the week is made up of old favorites, of which "The Queen's Shilling" and "A Scrap of Paper" are perhaps the best.

THE Browning Society held its fortnightly meeting on Thursday. For the study meeting on February 13th the Executive Committee has decided to alter the programme heretofore announced, and to devote the entire session to a discussion of Browning's poetic form, and his theory of poetry as an art based upon rhythm and melody. This discussion will probably draw out some widely divergent opinions, for it opens the door to the whole question of form in its relation to poetic art, and of the extent to which Browning has felt himself bound by the accepted traditions. In this connection, Walt Whitman a few days ago remarked to the writer of this paragraph: "I've very positive opinions as to Tennyson, but my views about Browning are a deal like my views about religion,—I need somebody to tell me just what they are." No doubt many readers of Browning find themselves in a similar predicament, though few are willing to admit it.

THE lecture by Judge Ashman before the Pennsylvania Club, on the life and services of General Hartranft, was a careful and eloquent presentation of the claims of a brave soldier upon our remembrance and gratitude. The lecture was given on Thursday evening and was followed by a reception to Judge Ashman.

On Tuesday, February 4th, Mr. Carl Lumholtz will address the Contemporary Club on "Savage Life in Australia." The subject is one somewhat remote from our immediate sympathies, but the usual large audience may nevertheless be expected.

The Historical Society will give its first reception for the season of 1890 on the evening of Thursday, February 6th. The great success of these entertainments has led the Academy of Natural Sciences to "go and do likewise," its first reception occurring Thursday evening of the week now closing.

Mr. Gardiner G. Hubbard, who has appeared before the House Committee on the Judiciary, in opposition to the international Copyright bill, advances arguments which strike the lay mind as at least peculiar in their ethical bearings. That the question presented is a constitutional one, and that the promotion of art and science is one important phase of it, few will care to dispute; but when Mr. Hubbard denies the right of the author to property in his own work, he strikes at the foundations of all civilized economic systems, and throws to the winds principles which all educational institutions are seeking to instil. It is the old error of sacrificing honesty to a false notion of expediency, and of exalting the fetich called, "cheap literature" unjustifiably. Stolen goods may be sold at a very low price, but they are never "cheap" to the buyer.

THE whole question of international copyright needs to be examined from various standpoints before a trustworthy conclusion can be arrived at. We must analyze not only the general principles upon which the theory is based, but the application of those principles in actual practice. Cheap literature for the masses is assumed to be a *summum bonum*, without pausing to inquire whether the class of literature piratically reproduced is educational in its character or the reverse. As a matter of fact, eight-tenths of the English fiction and of the unauthorized translation of French fiction, which appears in American reprints, are a direct detriment to the readers and tend to a weakening of our intellect-

ual fibre. With the drama the case is no better, and the complications considerably worse. And all the while American writers must suffer the injustice of a forced competition with commodities into which the compensation of labor do not enter as an element of production.

If it be true, as intimated, that Mr. Bernard Quaritch, the English bookseller, is about to visit this country, there will doubtless be a lively competition among wealthy connoisseurs to become possessed of some of the literary treasures which he is to bring with him. There is probably no man living whose knowledge of rare editions and unique works is more extensive, and we may assume that, as he comes on business, he means to put his resources to the best account. It is said that the collections will be regularly placed on exhibition in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities.

LONDON.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WITH the first of the year the large London galleries have opened the loan exhibitions which give such interest to the comparatively quiet winter season. The number of fine pictures scattered throughout England seems inexhaustible. Every winter shows some new treasures, at other times hidden away in royal palaces or private houses, and though there are now three galleries to borrow from these resources, the demand as yet gives no sign of exceeding the supply.

The Exhibition at the Royal Academy always consists simply of the Works of Old Masters and deceased Masters of the British School, without any attempt to illustrate a certain period or subject. But as a rule prominence is given to one of these masters; thus, last year a number of wonderful Rembrandts were hung together, almost entirely covering one side of the walls of the largest gallery. This winter there has been an effort to make Velasquez the prominent feature of the show, but with less success. It is well known that many of this artist's great pictures are to be found in England, and from the announcements that were made, it was generally hoped that the most important of them would at last be brought together for the benefit of the public. For it is extremely difficult in this country to really study Velasquez. Fine as are the examples of his work, especially the Philip IV. at the National Gallery, they are too few in number to represent him at all adequately. But for one reason or another the managers of the Academy Exhibition do not seem to have made the most of their opportunities. But eight of his works have been obtained, and of these eight, only two really show him at his very best, when he was supreme. One of the two is his "Venus," unquestionably the most marvellous study of the nude the world has ever seen; it makes one wonder how many great pictures of the same kind might have been painted in Spain had not the Spanish Inquisition been as squeamish as the British Matron, and powerful enough to make its squeamishness respected. So few studies of the nude have come from Spanish artists, that this "Venus" would in any case be notable.

As it is, its rendering of flesh could not be surpassed. Venus is lying on a couch, covered with deep red draperies, her beautiful back turned, and her face reflected in a mirror held by a little Cupid kneeling on one knee. The drawing is, it scarcely need be said, superb, and the rich suggestion of color throughout, contrasting with the sombre tones of many of his portraits and religious pictures, shows that, despite his realism, with which it is the fashion in England to reproach him, he invariably considered the appropriateness of all the accessories in a composition, and sought to give, not only accuracy in his detail, but a perfect harmony in their arrangement. But that which strikes one most forcibly in the "Venus" is its intense modernness in feeling and handling; it might have been painted by a Manet. The other examples of his work are portraits, his "Mariana of Austria" standing out very conspicuously from the rest: nothing could be finer than the rendering of her wonderful costume, her black silk dress, with silver stripes over enormous hoops, her deep lace collar with the double row of pearls resting upon it, her incredibly elaborate coiffure crowned with feathers; and Velasquez did not, as happened with so many court painters, entirely forget to paint the Queen in seeking to reproduce her dress; she lives in his picture, and is not a mere dummy on which to hang royal garments; for all the elaboration of her court mourning, you never lose sight of the curious face, with the characteristics of the house of Austria so strongly marked, the two touches of brilliant rouge on the cheeks, and the rather sullen expression, though the Queen was one of the very few who knew how to laugh in all that solemn Spanish court. In one portrait, Don Balthazar Carlos, the little Prince of Asturias, is seen as a mere baby in a quaint, grey, silver-embroidered frock

reaching to the ground; in two others he is mounted on a black pony; while in a fourth he appears somewhat older, booted and spurred, in a suit of armor which is painted most marvellously. But these and the Adrian Pulido Pareja, the fierce, swarthy admiral of Spain, and a small portrait of a lady, do not equal the "Mariana." It, however, and the "Venus" are both masterpieces.

Second in interest only to the Velasquez's are several saints by Zurbaran, who is hardly known in England, though Sir Frederick Leighton has pronounced him the most thoroughly representative of all Spanish artists, and though he was so industrious that the Louvre alone at one time could boast of no less than ninety-two of his pictures. He was employed chiefly in churches and monasteries, decorating cloisters and painting altar pieces, and the fine examples now at the Academy all deal with religious subjects. Each shows a single figure of a saint, with his distinguishing symbol in his hands or at his side; St. Jerome, for example, being accompanied by his lion. The spirit of reverence is strongly evident in his work; his saints are stern, serene creatures, treated with a simplicity and a dignity that produce an effect of grandeur, enhanced by the bold handling of the drapery and the fine drawing throughout. Even in a gallery, surrounded by other pictures and close to the work of Velasquez, they are very striking, and it is not difficult to realize how immensely impressive they must have been when filling the position for which they were originally intended. Two Murillos, one the well known and very lovely "Good Shepherd," and another portrait of Mariana by Del Mazo, the son-in-law of Velasquez, complete the examples of the great Spanish school.

Rembrandt again this year is wonderfully well represented. Indeed if all his portraits were hung together they would more than rival the Velasquez's, but they have been scattered through two galleries. Almost all came from the collection of Lord Ashburton, and were never exhibited before I understand because the late Lord Ashburton was anything but generously inclined where his pictures were concerned. His successor, however, is fast making up for his shortcomings. None of the Rembrandts are portraits of famous people, save the two of himself, which, like those in the National Gallery, show him in all the beauty of his manhood and the wrinkled ugliness of his old age. But whoever these people whom he painted were, there is not one, man or woman, whose face does not express a strong individual character, this being especially marked in an old woman, in a black dress with wide lace ruff, who sits in an arm chair against a dark background, painted as only Rembrandt could paint old age. On either side of this hangs a portrait by Van Dyck, one of the Earl of Arundel, the other of the Count of Nassau Dillenburgh, and even put to so severe a test as comparison with Rembrandt at his best, it must be admitted they are among the finest portraits in the exhibition; their expression of character is really marvellous. It would be useless here to describe in detail all the work of the foreign schools represented. It is a noteworthy fact that there are no Italian or French pictures. Dutchmen and Flemings are well to the fore, and Cuypp, Van Ostade, Teniers, Gerburg, Hobbema, Jan Steen, can all be studied to advantage. A very curious feature of the Exhibition is a collection of pictures by Mytens and other Dutchmen, filling one room, which, while they have small, if any merit as portraits, are invaluable studies of costume in the 16th and 17th centuries. They are all exactly the same size, and, covering the four walls of the room, are most decorative in effect.

Among the "deceased Masters of the British School," as usual many are included who could cheerfully be dispensed with, Landseer and C. R. Leslie for example; and as usual there are fine Sir Joshuas, Romneys, Constables, and Gainsboroughs. But the most novel, as well as important feature of the British section of the show, is the collection of drawings and models by Alfred Stevens, one of the greatest but least well-known of modern English sculptors. He has only been dead fifteen years, but he lived just too soon to profit by the revival of sculpture in England, though for it there can be no doubt he was in a great measure responsible. Master as he was, a large part of the time he was left without commissions, and was entirely neglected by individuals and by the government. The working drawings and models now shown all testify to his genius, and prove his supremacy as a designer, for the smallest household utensil as for the finest memorial monument. His designs are all marked out with the care one so sadly misses in those of the English designers of to-day who exhibit with the Arts and Crafts Society; his life studies, mostly done in red chalk, are all strong and vigorous; his designs for mosaic lovely in their suggestion of detail; and his copies of pictures, remarkable for their preservation of the feeling and present color and tone of the originals. The most interesting of the models is decidedly that for the monument of Wellington, erected in St. Paul's. It is topped by a figure on horseback, which for some stupid reason, best known to the ecclesiastical authorities, was not al-

lowed to be set up in the Cathedral. Here, too, is his plan for the proposed decoration of the Reading Room at the British Room, and also the model for the little lion which now sits up on the railings outside the building. If the Academy by this Exhibition succeeds in increasing Stevens's reputation it will have done at least something to make up for its refusal to officially recognize his genius during his lifetime.

THE NECESSITY OF IMPROVING OUR POTTERY.¹

THE Potters' industry in America needs to be improved, needs higher standards of taste and skill in its designs and the execution of them, and more scientific treatment of its materials and appliances, which shall result in finer grades of wares produced with greater economy.

Whether the industry also needs or would be benefited by additional protection in the form of duties on imported wares is a matter which I shall not attempt to discuss. I am a confirmed protectionist, and I would not willingly weaken by any words of mine what I believe to be a beneficent policy; but the fullest belief in the principle of protection is one thing, and implicit reliance on it as the only means of promoting industrial prosperity which deserves consideration at the hands of thoughtful and public spirited men, is another matter. My belief is also that while the present duties may be maintained, it is hardly probable that they will ever be materially increased, so that any improvement in the condition of the industry beyond that already attained is to be sought from some other source than this, and it seems to me there is no alternative to this conclusion;—increased prosperity must mean improvement in quality.

And in this connection will you glance with me over this table of statistics showing the tendency of our imports in this industry for the last dozen or fifteen years, with a view of noting as far as perhaps any accessible statistics can help us to know, what the drift of taste and the growing wants of the country are; what kinds of goods the advancing culture of the country consumes in increasing quantities, and to what extent such measures as tariff legislation alone are powerless to check the influx of foreign wares.

You can keep out the foreign goods of the lower and coarser grades by a high tariff, of course, and fifteen years ago, when American demand and consumption was mainly confined to this class of productions, protection to American interests was a comparatively simple matter, but the unexampled rapidity with which popular standards of taste have advanced since 1876 have complicated the problem very much.

It is interesting, then, and it may be profitable, to note not merely the amount of our imports of pottery and the rate at which these are increasing, but the direction in which our disadvantages are the most apparent. The rapid progress of the trade in earthenware of foreign production from a condition in 1874, when but about one-eighth of it was fine ware, to that of 1889 when two-thirds of the whole was fine ware, is shown by the following figures.

We imported as follows:

Fiscal Year.	Decorated or Ornamented Ware, Value.	Total Importations Earthenware, Value.
1874-5	\$ 654,965	\$4,441,216
1875-6	715,156	4,212,955
1876-7	688,513	3,772,124
1877-8	637,485	3,996,737
1878-9	313,850	4,178,038
1879-80	1,188,147	5,760,163
1880-81	1,626,112	6,726,254
1881-82	2,075,707	7,128,663
1882-83	2,587,545	8,364,062
1883-84	2,771,864	4,954,813
1884-85	2,828,358	4,357,782
1885-86	2,927,161	4,947,621
1886-87	3,622,107	5,716,927
1887-88	4,133,334	6,410,871
1888-89	4,247,001	6,476,199

It will be seen that the Act of 1883 cut off a large part of the common ware previously imported, but scarcely affected the steady increase in the value of decorated ware. From 1876 onward, the proportion of decorated ware rapidly increased, becoming one-half of the total value in 1884, and two-thirds of the total value in 1889, the value of decorated being \$4,247,001, on a total of all classes of \$6,476,199. And the value of this decorated ware now imported is almost equal to the whole importation for any year from 1874 to 1880, and not much below the value for each of the years 1884 to 1887.

But the aggregates are gaining on us in 1887 to 1890 very rapidly. It will be necessary to meet this rapidly increasing demand for fine wares, and to act firmly if we are to maintain the position

¹ From an address by Principal Leslie W. Miller, of Philadelphia, at the annual meeting of the U. S. Potters' Association, Washington, D. C., January 22, 1890.

attained in 1883-4. At that time the new Act reduced the importation very largely, the falling off being four millions in a single year, although as I have shown it was only the commoner wares which were affected, the amount of artistic wares imported continuing steadily to increase.

The foreign makers know our preferences promptly and go straight at the work of meeting them. They accommodate themselves to the Tariff of 1882-3, and now appear likely to make it serve their purposes rather than ours, by giving the leading position to artistic forms and fabrics, for which they find a ready market here.

As to the sources from which these fine wares come, it appears that Austria, which had sent us nothing previous to 1879, now sends nearly \$500,000 in value yearly of decorated wares; Germany sending \$600,000; France \$900,000; and England \$2,000,000,—all together (including Japan \$175,000) a total of \$4,250,000 the value of this highest grade; while of plain white goods the total value is only \$1,175,000, chiefly from England and Germany.

It is very clear that our producers of earthenware in this country have a new and direct exigency to meet, and must make especial exertions to avoid being forced out of the field as producers of fine goods. They cannot imitate Austria, Japan, France, and England each in turn; but they can create artistic forms which will be quite as acceptable to American taste as any or all of these products, now so profusely sent us from abroad.

And it is equally clear to the dullest intellect (although there are, I believe, no dull intellects among the members of the Potters' Association) that the tariff alone can never be made to meet unaided this exigency, although I believe it may, if intelligently administered, render valuable assistance in meeting it, and if this agency is properly supplemented by proper educational appliances the outcome may prove in the end as triumphant a vindication of the protective policy as that already found, for example, in the development of the domestic carpet trade or the manufacture of steel-rails—only, observe, the whole question turns on the supplying of this educational supplement.

"New occasions teach new duties" and the new laurels must be plucked from bushes towards which we have thus far barely reached out our hands.

Two methods, or rather two classes of influence, have accomplished all that has ever been done in improving the artistic and industrial condition of ages and peoples as indeed of every other phase of civilization. One is the personal power of exceptionally endowed men, and the other is the concerted action of ordinary but sensible mortals for promoting by organized effort the things in which they feel a common interest.

I do not deny the importance of the first of these influences; probably the most brilliant achievement is associated with it, and always will be. It is the great man that has arisen here and there whose name stands for the accomplishment of this and that great work. I do not deny the splendor of his example nor the magnitude of our indebtedness to him, and if there are any Pallissys or Wedgwoods in the U. S. Potters' Association I say in all sincerity, "Go in and win; the field is all your own."

But the Pallissys and the Wedgwoods have not done it all. To keep to the story of our own craft, it was not they who colonized Japan with Chinese potters, and transferred an industry which had been identified hitherto with the one people and caused it to flourish in the midst of the other, until the world hardly knows to which one it chiefly belongs; and they did not develop the art in Persia, or carry it to Spain, or cause the kilns to multiply in Italy which have done more to make a name for the little towns in which they were erected and for the fame of the rulers who had the public spirit to establish them, than all their other achievements put together; and they did not build the potteries of Dresden and Sevres, or any one of the model factories or schools of industrial art, on which modern Europe depends for its skilled artists as we depend on the sun for heat or on the earth for food.

Now, let us learn this lesson from our neighbors on the other side of the ocean, who are beating us to-day in our own markets. Consideration for the arts, and of methods for their advancement, is a matter of grave public concern. The land rings to-day from one end to the other with the demand for forts and a navy. Well, I have no objection to either, but I tell you there are things we need a great deal more than either, and higher industrial standards and more practical methods in education, and purer tastes in art, are some of them.

Let us learn this lesson, too, and do our best to teach it to our friends here at the Capital, that the measure of the worth of nations, as of men, is not how much money is saved, but how wisely it is spent.

In a vague and general kind of way we are fairly alive to our needs in the matter of Art and Technical Education, and more or less earnest efforts have been made in almost every city of importance to provide that kind of instruction for the want of which it

is felt we suffer. Really magnificent endowments for industrial education have recently been created by private generosity in several cities, notably in Brooklyn and in Philadelphia; the idea that some training in handicraft ought to form part of the education of every child is making substantial progress, and Schools of Art and Design have sprung up in almost alarming numbers. The movement toward better things is well under way, but it lacks direction, and until this direction is given the multiplying of the schools will only lead to more discouragements.

We have advanced already as far as this: on the one hand are the industries suffering for the help which only art can supply, and on the other a rather numerous and certainly very earnest body of artists and art students, who are capable of rendering a good deal of service if they had a chance. I think it is time for the practical man to step into the opening and make the needed connection. I don't know who can do it if he cannot, and I believe that if he will do his duty he will find his reward in many ways. First, in the consciousness of good work done; of industry elevated, of tastes purified, of lives brightened, labor lightened and cheered; and after these of honor gained and profits earned for himself. I put this last consideration after the others, not because it is likely to be regarded as of least importance, or because I have any more doubts regarding its reasonableness, but because it is the one best able to take care of itself, and I am only too much afraid of finding it foremost.

Allow me to insist a little on this need of the direction which men of practical experience can give, as it seems to me no one else can, to the efforts on which we depend for better things.

The idea that the remedy for our industrial shortcomings is to be found in Art Education is not by any means new even in America. Earnest men have plead for it as deserving recognition not only by making drawing a part of all elementary education, but by the establishment of Art Schools in all our centres of population, and as I have just said, there is really no lack of Art Schools, at least in the northern and eastern sections of our country, to-day. Nor do the schools lack pupils, nor do the pupils lack ability. I question whether anywhere on the face of the earth will you find more intelligence, finer sensibilities, more ambition to excel, and more native talent, more original ability to the square inch, than in American Schools of Art; and the reason is plain. The ability and spirit which our boys and girls, studying everywhere together display, is born of the freedom which they enjoy; they know absolutely nothing of the restraints which are imposed by the traditions and institutions which surround the European student. (They lack the forming influence of these traditions it is true, but they lack their restraints as well, and much will come of this in the end.) But they face even before their student days are over this fact, that while they have been drawn to their work by the love of art, there is really no place in the painters' or sculptors' profession, as such, for many of them.

American painters stood second to those of France at the Exposition which has just closed in Paris, but they live abroad like exiles, most of them, for nobody seems to have any use for them at home. And look at the fortunes of those in our midst. Go with me to the Exhibitions and into the studios, and I will show you what men and women will do for the love of art, for not a penny does it bring them, in hundreds of cases. I will show you plenty of exquisite portraits of wives and sisters though not patrons, plenty of pictures that have been to all the exhibitions from Bangor to San Francisco, and have all come back. One exclamation rises to the lips of all thoughtful persons who go these rounds as I do: "In the name of common sense how do all these people live?"

I had occasion lately to look up the number of artists resident in Philadelphia, and I counted *four hundred!* Four hundred painters of pictures! Do you think there are four hundred buyers of pictures in Philadelphia who buy one picture apiece in each year?

And on the other side the industries are starving for that which these who are starving on this side, it would seem, ought to be able to supply.

And yet whose fault is it? We have really done next to nothing to give industrial direction to all this seeming wasted artistic effort, and it is too much to expect that it will seek us out and throw itself at our feet. I tell you the manufacturers must interest themselves in these problems, and do their part toward solving them.

We need nothing so much as a few schools which shall set an example of what thoroughness means; which shall be true conservatories of applied art, and shall see to it that the application is really made. Now I don't know who is to supply this missing element in Art Education, if it is not the practical man of affairs, who knows from experience what has got to be done, whether he is sure he knows how to do it or not. I do not know to what extent we ought to expect assistance in this work, from legislature or the public purse, but I can hardly believe that such support as is really

needed will long be wanted when those who should understand them are convinced what our real needs are and give due prominence to them in all discussions of the industrial situation.

Possibly it is not for Government Schools, like those on which Europe so largely depends, that we are to look. Probably it is not a very vital question whether these are established or not; as a matter of fact even in Europe many of the best schools only partially depend on government support, the expense of their maintenance being usually shared by the people of the cities in which they are established and the local industrial organizations whose interests they most directly promote. And it seems to me that this is about the ideal arrangement. It gives the Government help to those who show a disposition to help themselves, and it entrusts the disposition of public money to the hands that have earned the public confidence first by their experience and their example.

I am sorry to say that I can quote but one precedent for the work which, as it seems to me, the Potters of America have before them. If I happen to be associated in your minds with this example, I cannot help it, and it is still no less my duty to speak of the things which I happen to know on that account.

I think the best example which has yet been offered, and the most encouraging leadership in this movement which has yet been shown, is to be seen in what has been accomplished at the School of Industrial Art in Philadelphia, through the efforts of the members of the Philadelphia Textile Association, under the intelligent direction and in response to the eloquent pleadings of its President, Mr. Theodore C. Search. As a department of the institution with which my own poor efforts are identified, these men have established a School of Textile Art which not only deserves recognition as the only serious effort in this direction which has been made in America, but is already almost without a peer among European Schools with a similar purpose. It is no longer Art alone which we aim to teach there, it is Textile Art: and Textile Art carried as far as it is possible to carry it. The pupils are trained not only to draw and to design patterns, but to draw the things whose drawing means mastery of the textile craft, and to design the patterns which are applicable to, and inseparably identified with, the different fabrics with which the industry is concerned, and whose every process, to the minutest detail, the pupil must master as part of his training.

I look to similar efforts on the part of the Potters for the improvement of their noble craft, and I tell them without the slightest fear of contradiction that it is only in such a direction that they have much right to look for help.

REVIEWS.

FORT ANCIENT [OHIO.] By Warren K. Moorehead. Cincinnati: Robert Clark & Co. 1890.

CONSIDERING the number of recent essays and brief notes concerning, or assuming to concern, ancient American races, not only in popular magazines, but in strictly scientific journals, it is refreshing to take up a book that deals primarily with facts. For of facts in American archaeology we have as yet all too few. Not that theorizing is premature at this time; it is really valuable as a healthy stimulus to research, but not that form of speculation which savors of positive statement, and unaccompanied with an enumeration of facts that might seem to bear out the writer's convictions. Other branches of scientific research are comparatively free from this, and it is most unfortunate that American archaeology should be attacked by experts in other subjects, and treated in a loose manner that would not be followed by these same authors in dealing with matters within their proper sphere of study. However vast may be the sum of one's knowledge in other directions, this can never make that person an archaeologist. Unfortunately the great mass of readers do not know this, and led astray by the weight of great names, accept the statements of those really incapable of forming an opinion.

Those who take up Mr. Moorehead's book, if interested at all in the subject, will be pleased with the long array of facts that have been gathered by him; and the reader can picture to himself Fort Ancient, when it was the site of a busy people,—can see with what weapons they fought, with what implements they toiled, with what trinkets they adorned themselves, and how their dead were buried. Of the great earthwork itself, Mr. Moorehead has shown *why* and *how* it was erected, and leaves the complementary questions, *by whom* and *when* erected, to be determined; and referring to the earthwork generally, justly remarks that: "the history of the structures which we find throughout the Ohio Valley is as important and as interesting to our country as are the Pyramids of Egypt." This is a sentiment to be applauded, for it is mournful to think how many thousands of dollars are expended in the gathering of Egyptian trinkets of no special archaeological value, while the virgin fields of the American continent are left to the ignorant curiosity-hunter. Mr. Moorehead's book will serve

an important, if secondary purpose, if it shall stimulate research in our own country.

Mr. Moorehead sums up his impressions as follows: That Fort Ancient was erected about 1000 years ago by a people "much higher in the scale of being than the majority of the tribes found in this region by the first whites who pushed their dangerous way into western Ohio"; a not unreasonable conclusion certainly; but that this unknown people were the ancestors of the historic Mandans is an open question. Mr. Moorehead offers the suggestion and very properly gives his reasons for so doing; the proper method in archaeological research, as yet. The author concludes his volume with the somewhat mournful confession that Fort Ancient is a *great unsolved mystery*. But we are in hopes that it will not forever remain so. When the exhaustive researches of Professor Putnam, of Cambridge, concerning the Turner group of mounds, the Serpent mound in Adams county, and remnants of tuber and other earth-works in Ohio, are given to the world, we look for a flood of light upon this most interesting phase of American archaeology. C. C. A.

SYLVIE AND BRUNO. By Lewis Carroll. Illustrated by Harry Furniss. London: Macmillan & Co.

Lewis Carroll is about the completest example of a one-book writer, or at least of a one-book reputation, that could be named. In saying this we compute "Alice in Wonderland," and "Through the Looking-Glass" as a single work, as they are practically one. But ever since that admitted hit Mr. Carroll has been making efforts all in vain to reëngage attention. They have been singularly wild efforts. That labored piece of humorous verse, "The Hunting of the Snark," was more of a task to read than it could have been to write, and the public had no patience with it. In "A Tangled Skein" Mr. Carroll set himself to teaching mathematics under a thin guise of story-telling, and a more disastrous result we do not remember, unless it was Mr. Blackmore's "History of Tommy Upmore," which will probably remain for living men the high-water mark of inconsequent narrative. We need not specify Mr. Carroll's other failures, yet it is the fact that so deep was the impression made by his creation, for it was no less, of "Alice in Wonderland" and its sequel, that interest has been felt in every fresh announcement from the same quarter, and despite disappointments sufficient to prove that there was no reasonable expectation of having the early success repeated.

Yet another book by Mr. Carroll is now to be recorded, and one which he oddly tells us is as original as "Alice" was, but in no manner like that book. But readers will hardly agree with the author. "Sylvie and Bruno" may not be a conscious re-vamping of the old idea, but it is so in fact, with the painful difference that in the working over of old materials the charm and absurdity have largely evaporated. Moreover "Alice" was just what it pretended to be and nothing else, a piece of entertaining nonsense for children and older folks with young hearts; "Sylvie and Bruno" is a complicated excursion in mental philosophy, in which we are allegorically "taught" all sorts of things, and in which the topsy-turvydom of fairyland marches along, not incongruously,—for that is allowable and enjoyable,—but foolishly, with realities of no interest whatever. The preface sets the self-respecting reader against the book from the outset; in it we are told not to regard this wholly as a book of thoughtless nonsense, but to look out for hidden meanings; but when the time comes, there is no meaning discernible, unless by harder work than any author has a right to demand of his followers, while the nonsense seems pumped up and is not the hearty, spontaneous article. Certainly, there are quaintness, happy touches of fancy and frolic in the book, but it is on the whole a painful attempt to be amusing. Much of it taken at a time induces a kind of vertigo,—though that is what the eccentric Mr. Carroll may have contemplated. If we must say whether or not it is to be preferred to "A Tangled Skein" one might declare it superior to that humorous demonstration of the squaring of the circle, but further than that we have no mind to go. G. W. A.

BEACON-LIGHTS OF THE REFORMATION: or, Romanism and the Reformers. By Rev. Robert F. Sample, D. D. With Introduction by Rev. John Hall, D. D. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.

Dr. Sample's book has the air of having been delivered as lectures in a church before printing. Either that, or his profession has imparted a rhetorical manner to his writing, which is hardly the best for history. His general attitude towards the Reformation is that of a High Protestant. Rome is altogether in the wrong; the Reformers altogether in the right, due exception being made for some matters of minor importance; the calamity of Europe has been the limitation of Protestantism to the nations which accepted it, but its prevalence everywhere, without any essential or important modification, is to be expected and prayed

for. This is quite an intelligible view, but not what we would call philosophical. It leaves out of account the problem first stated by Macaulay, we think: Why has the Reformation taken permanent hold only on the Teutonic nations, leaving the Romance peoples in the Latin Church?

The lights of the Reformation, according to Dr. Sample, are Wyclif, Huss, Savonarola, Luther, Zwingli, Calvin, Cranmer, and Knox. We should object to including the first three. Wyclif and his disciple in Bohemia were revolutionists, not reformers—the forerunners of the Anabaptists, rather than of Luther. Their principle, "Dominion is founded in Grace," was subversive of the public order of Christendom, and finds its exact equivalent in the Anabaptist demand for a "reign of the Saints," in place of "unconverted and ungracious" magistrates. Nor is there anything particularly Protestant in Savonarola, whose methods and ends were both alien to the spirit of the Reformers. Luther takes up the most space, and very rightly. We have followed the narrative closely, and find it more than usually accurate. Of course the old myth of his climbing the *Scala Santa* at Rome reappears, but that falsehood appears to be immortal. Dr. Sample post-dates by one day the "XCV. Theses" of 1517. He makes the crowd at Worms in 1521 sing the "*Ein feste Burg*," nine years before it was written. But these are trifles compared with what is to be read in the ordinary biographies of Luther. Of the two Swiss Reformers, Dr. Sample writes as of men of his own faith. He condemns Zwingli's doctrine of the sacrament as inadequate. But he does the reformer a great injustice in representing him as going to the fatal battle of Kappel as "captain" of the Zurich troops, and as "mounted on his war-steed." He went as chaplain only, although according to old Swiss custom, he wore armor and carried arms. He neither fought himself nor ordered others.

MAN AND HIS WORLD: or, The Oneness of Now and Eternity. By John Darby [Dr. J. E. Garretson.] Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1889.

Since Plato taught in "the olive grove of Academe," he has not failed in every century to have his followers and imitators. Widely different have been their beliefs and understanding of the Master's teaching, while aiming to be faithful to his spirit. America, as well as other lands, has furnished its quota of interpreters and disciples. Among these "John Darby" claimed a place as a Platonist pure and simple, when twenty years ago he wrote a dialogue on the Soul, in continuation of the immortal discourse of Socrates on the day he drank the fatal hemlock. From further reflection he wrote "Nineteenth Century Sense," as a "Rosicrucian," and now reprints his former dialogue with a second part on "The Philosophy of the Eternal Now," which has a close correspondence with that treatise. Without discussing or indicating the various arguments and analogies brought forward, his doctrine may be stated that there are three ultimate entities, God, Ego, Matter, which in man become Soul, Self, Body. According to the predominance of one or the other of these elements, the individual becomes godly, selfish, or materialistic. All existence moves in continual cycles. Man and the Universe are one; Eternity and Now are one. This is the Garretsonian philosophy in a nut-shell.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

IN his "Railway Secrecy and Trusts," (Questions of the Day Series, No. LXI.), Mr. John M. Bouham combines the discussion of two problems which usually are considered independent. He contends that the only Trusts permanently dangerous to the public interests and the political liberties of the country are those which have effected secret alliances with the great agencies of transportation. All others must go to pieces through their effecting a rate of profit which provokes competition, and thus leads to their own destruction. But trusts like the Standard Oil Company possess an effectual means of choking off the competition, and maintaining their high rate of profits permanently, and of creating for themselves a degree of political and social power which is dangerous to our institutions. In his view the Trust question is the railroad question, and all legislation thus far has failed to solve it. He appeals to the testimony of Mr. Charles Francis Adams as to the failure of the Inter-State Commerce Law to effect a cure. And he urges the need of much more thorough inspection of railroad accounts by Government authority than has been attempted as yet. The book is very ably and forcibly written, and deserves attention. (Putnam's Sons.)

Dr. Oswald Seidensticker of our University, is editing for Henry Holt & Co., New York, a series of "German Scientific Monographs" especially for the use of students in scientific and technical schools. As German generally is one of the required studies in these schools, and that with a view to securing the student access to the rich scientific literature of that language, a need

has been felt for text-books which would furnish something more immediately related to the student's work than are selections from Goethe's and Schiller's poems, and the like. In teaching the classes of the Towne Scientific School, Dr. Seidensticker was obliged to import from Germany scientific monographs suited to this end. It is from those thus tested by his experience, as to their interest for young men and their relative freedom from technicalities, that he has made the selection for this series.

It begins with a lecture on Goethe's labors in the field of natural science, delivered at Königsberg by Prof. Helmholtz of Berlin. The two important achievements of Goethe were his anticipation of the development theory in his "Metamorphosis of Plants," and his mistaken criticism of Newton's theory of colors. Yet even the latter has its interest, as showing the method of his procedure, and his coincidence with modern conceptions of scientific law. The second is a paper by Prof. Cohn of Breslau, on Bacteria. The author is one of the most eminent authorities on this subject, and it is to him that we owe the accepted classification of these "smallest of living beings." The paper is full of interesting and important facts, stated with admirable clearness. We observe that Prof. Cohn declines to accept any theory of a spontaneous generation of this low form of life, or indeed of any other. Both papers are accompanied with very ample notes to clear up philological and other difficulties.

Books about foreign missions are, as a general thing, interesting only from the religious point of view, and to those especially concerned in the success of a particular mission. But a little book called "Among the Cannibals of New Guinea," by Rev. S. McFarlane, LL. D., which the Presbyterian Board of Publication has issued, is a work of much wider scope. While attention is centered in it upon the religious work, there is so much detail of a personal, geographical, and ethnological character, that most readers will speedily lose sight of what may be called, without offense, the professional aspects of the scheme, in its general interest. Mr. McFarlane tells the story of the New Guinea Mission of the London Missionary Society, and our Presbyterian Board has acted wisely in adding the narrative to its valuable list. Mr. McFarlane writes convincingly and well, and his book is an important contribution to the history of New Guinea.

"Beginning Life" is the title of a series of sermons to the young, by Rev. Charles Wood, D. D., a clergyman of Germantown, whose ministrations have been attracting increasing attention. The discourses are kindly and fervent without being formal; pitched in exactly the right key to arrest the notice of young people and engage their sympathies. The style employed is equally dignified and familiar. Among the subjects treated are habits, home-making, friendships, temptations, etc. A more trusty, yet more genial, friend and counsellor than this good clergyman, our young men and women could scarcely have, and we heartily wish this wholesome little book the success it deserves. (Presbyterian Board of Publication.)

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

ALL of Charles Kingsley's writings are now on the list of Macmillan & Co., his "All Saints' Day" and "Letters and Memoirs" being the final additions.

Charles W. Moulton, of Buffalo, announces "Shadows and Ideals," a volume of poems by the late Francis S. Saltus, as revised by the author for the press.

Mr. J. W. Place, of Harrisburg, has undertaken the preparation of a history of the Johnstown flood, the proceeds of the sale of which will go to the relief of printers' orphans, and to that of aged persons who suffered by the disaster.

The issue of "Præterita" is indefinitely delayed, owing to Mr. Ruskin's continued illness. It was the author's intention to add eight more chapters to the twenty-eight already issued. The series began in the spring of 1885, and at the rate of past publication was expected to be completed before the end of 1891.

The fifth volume of the new edition of Chambers's Encyclopædia is in the press of the Lippincott Company. Five more volumes are to be issued.

The following religious works are announced by Thomas Whittaker: "Church and Creed," by Professor Momerie; "Treatise on Dogmatic Theology," by Professor Buel, and "The Battle of Life," by Rev. Wilmot Buxton.

"A Cyclopædia of Temperance and Prohibition" is in the press of Funk & Wagnalls. It will make a 600 page double-column octavo.

"The Letters of the Duke of Wellington to Miss J," recently published in New York, have naturally excited much attention in

England, more by far than they did here. London and country papers review the book at length, and French journals have given it large notice.

In the fire at the palace of the King of the Belgians, several weeks ago, the greater part of Prince Albert's correspondence with his uncle, King Leopold, was destroyed. This correspondence extended over many years and was copious. The relations were very confidential. King Leopold was in constant correspondence with most of the European celebrities of his time. One of his most regular correspondents was the late Emperor William of Germany.

A volume of Senator B. H. Hill's speeches is being prepared by his son, B. H. Hill, Jr., and will be published this year. It will be a large book of nearly 1,000 pages.

"The Reminiscences of Montagu Williams" are in course of preparation by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., in two volumes. Montagu Williams is an eminent London lawyer, and is believed to have defended more criminals in England than any man now living.

Mr. Julian Ralph has given the name of *Chatter* to a little weekly somewhat resembling the English periodical *Tit-bits*. It costs only three cents, and each copy is a *bona-fide* railway accident insurance policy for \$250.

Messrs. Cassell & Co. are about to issue their French, German, and Latin dictionaries in cheap monthly parts, commencing with the French Dictionary.

Dr. Charles Mackay left behind him a quantity of unpublished MS., most of which was quite recently written. It includes a novel entitled "For Love's Own Sake," "Old English Rhymes Made New," "Phœnician Origin of the Grecian Mythology," "Stonehenge and Druidism," "Walks and Talks Among the People," and a number of poems.

Henry Holt & Co. will publish shortly the third and concluding volume of Fyffe's "History of Modern Europe," treating of the years 1848-78.

Mr. George Bullen, of the British Museum, is about to retire after fifty years of active and assiduous service in the Library of that institution, and his colleagues and friends are setting on foot a testimonial to be presented to him.

The Spanish Royal Academy is to publish the complete works of Lope de Vega, the dramatist. The rate of publication will be three or four volumes a year.

ART.

THE SIXTIETH EXHIBITION AT THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY.

ONE of the best exhibitions of pictures which has been seen in Philadelphia for several years is that which was opened on Thursday of this week at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Indeed, I do not know when the main gallery has presented a better appearance than it does at this time. Of the 498 numbers in the catalogue there is an unusually small proportion of really poor work and the relatively large amount of good work contributed by Philadelphia artists is also gratifying.

The exhibition comprises not only oil painting but water colors, pastels, and architectural drawings as well, and some little although not much sculpture. Of this last by far the larger part is that which consists of so much of the work of Mr. Jesse Godley as could be readily brought together. Mr. Godley was one of the most promising and most beloved of the young men who were prominent in the Academy schools some half-dozen years ago, and this little collection derives additional interest from the sorrow which is still fresh in the hearts of his associates for his untimely death. It is moreover exceedingly interesting for its intrinsic merit and the promise of a distinguished career which it certainly gives.

Among the works which strike the observer as deserving of more attention than can be bestowed upon them in this number of *THE AMERICAN*, which goes to press just as the exhibition was opened, is Mr. F. Childe Hassam's "Autumn," a very large canvas representing a city street—in Paris, probably—and deriving its principal interest not so much from the most conspicuous figure, an old musician carrying his harp on his shoulder,—though he is interesting and well enough painted, too,—as from the sympathetic treatment of the landscape, if such a name may be given to a scene in which there are only a few trees and the pavements of a city, covered with falling leaves. With this may be named two very admirable cattle pictures by William H. Howe; "In Holland," a large and striking picture of two buxom Dutch girls by Gari Melchers; an exquisite portrait of a young man by Mr. Frederic M. Vermoeken, the finest thing in its way, by all odds, in the whole exhibition; a capital portrait of Walt Whitman by

J. W. Alexander; another very admirable portrait of a gentleman, by Carl Newman, and a nude "Ariadne" by the same artist; a group of very interesting pictures showing a strong tinge of the "impressionist" influence, by Mr. Clifford P. Grayson; "The Widow," a picture full of good feeling in everything except color, by Theodore Earle Butler; a "Jacob Wrestling with the Angel," which has some very good qualities, by Kenyon Cox, and a landscape called "Flying Shadows," by the same painter, which is considerably more satisfactory, although in a very different way and with a lower aim, of course; an "Orpheus," by Frank W. Benson; "Daphne's Nymphs," by Dora Wheeler; and "Civilization" and "The Poem," by George Maynard, all four of them graceful and charming for their classic refinement and decorative quality; Miss Ellen K. Baker's "The Mussel Gatherer"; a delightful moonlight landscape by Charles Sprague Pearce; several very nice landscapes by Stephen Parrish, the "Road to Perry's Peak" being especially strong; "Forbidden Fruit," a boy reading in that attitude which is somehow indispensable to absorption in literary preoccupation at a certain period of boyish development; "The Rainbow," one of Wm T. Richards's luminous marines; "St. Ives Bay, Cornwall, at Sunset," by Edward E. Simmons, and to which the Temple Silver Medal has been awarded this year as the gold medal was to one of Mr. Howe's cattle pictures already mentioned,—the "Return of Herd at Evening, Uplands of Normandy."

As has already been observed these cattle pictures of Mr. Howe are admirable, and they are certainly among the most satisfactory things exhibited here, but the gold medal was offered for "the best figure picture by an American artist," and these are not figure pictures at all, and it is hard to avoid the conclusion that the committee has made another mistake in awarding this medal in this way. I say "another" mistake, because everybody knows that they have made several mistakes of a similar kind in recent years, and that these mistakes go very far indeed toward accounting for the want of confidence, not to say of pride, in the Academy which that part of the public whose approval is perhaps best worth having have come to feel. And certainly the medal need not have gone begging, if it had not been given to the picture of the cows, and would have been well bestowed on Mr. Melcher's picture of the Dutch girls at the end of the gallery; on Mr. De Cost Smith's "Conflicting Faiths," an interior of a wigwam with a young Indian contemplating a fetich which Jesuit fervor has almost persuaded him to abandon; on Mr. Frederick J. Waugh's "Sympathy," a very beautiful picture of a group of children with a dog, or on almost any one of the figure pieces among those which have been mentioned in this notice.

The fact is, it is one thing to paint a reasonably good picture of rocks and grass and trees, or even of sheep and cows, and quite another to manage the human figure, and the fact is also and is probably well enough known to everybody who has taken the trouble to read thus far in the notice of the exhibition, that the Temple Gold Medal was established with the distinct aim of encouraging that phase of Art which stands for the work on whose mastery must depend the accomplishment of the best things and the things which American art stands most in need of to-day. And so it is a pity that the highest endorsement which the Academy has to bestow should have gone wrong again.

L. W. M.

SCIENCE NOTES.

WE referred last week to the dissolution of the American Society for Psychical Research, which disbanded after an existence of five years. A majority of the members have joined the English Society, and the following detailed information has been printed. The annual assessment of American associates is three dollars. They receive for this the published "Proceedings," which appear quarterly, and the monthly "Journal," printed for circulation in the society only. Those who wish may become full "members" of the English society, with voting and other privileges, by the annual payment of ten dollars. Meetings of the branch will be held periodically for the readings of papers and discussion. Those who desire to join the society or to obtain information should address the secretary, R. Hodgson, No. 5 Boylston Place, Boston.

The Annual Report of the Signal Bureau for 1889 contains an account of the meteorological work done during the year, including, besides the weather records and forecasts, the gauging of rivers, the climatic conditions as affecting the cotton crop, and advices of approaching cold weather. The percentage of successful forecasts was 81, and the chief officer estimates that more meteorological matter is distributed by our Bureau in this country in one week, than from all sources in an entire year in Europe. The Bureau's investigation as to the connection of the presence of

electricity in the air with past or future precipitation (with a view to weather forecasts), seems to determine that such measurements of electricity do not promise to be of practical use.

A recent important publication of the U. S. Geological Survey is a monograph by George F. Becker, on the "Geology of the Quicksilver Deposits of the Pacific Slope." The volume is a quarto of 486 pages, with a folio atlas of 14 plates. The deposits of quicksilver for the most part occur in the metamorphic cretaceous rocks of California, and the discussion of their origin leads to an investigation as to the date and composition of the metamorphosed rocks. The author believes them to be at least Lower Cretaceous. This is contrary to the opinion of some authorities, who place all extensive rock-crystallization at a much earlier date.

A German scientist, Herr Tarchenoff, has lately published (*Pflüger's Archiv*) the results of some interesting experiments upon the occurrence of electric currents in the skin from mental excitation. Hot and cold water applied, a needle-prick, sound, light, taste, and smell, each causes a measurable deflection of the needle, indicating the presence of an electric current. If the eyes have been closed some time, the opening of them causes a considerable deflection from the skin of the hand. Vivid imagination, or strong mental effort (such as multiplying large numbers) produce violent oscillations. Other things being equal, it was found that the strength of the currents depended on the extent to which the part experimented on was supplied with perspiratory glands. Even nerve-function, it is known, causes a rise of temperature and increased rapidity of exchange of material in the body. An increased activity of the skin glands is thus accompanied by variations in surface temperature which cause the currents above described.

We learn from *Nature* of Jan. 9 that M. Bertillon, the well-known director of the Identification Department of the Paris Prefecture of Police, has made a new and interesting application of photography. The police have frequently to deal with detached portions of bodies, and it would greatly aid them in identification to be able to determine the occupation which had been pursued before death. A series of photographs have been taken, showing the whole figure in different attitudes of the workman at his work. Besides these, another series has been taken of the hands of workers in different employments. Experiments in forensic medicine (Vernois among others) have before drawn attention to the subject, but this is the first attempt to carry the idea out on a large scale.

A late report from our Consul at Nantes gives an account of the street railway of that city, which is operated by compressed air. The line has been in successful operation for ten years. The speed is eight miles per hour, capable of increase or decrease at the will of the operator. The cars run smoothly, start promptly, and may be stopped almost instantaneously without jar. The air is stored in chambers beneath the floor of the car; before reaching the cylinder, the air passes through hot water, which dilates and fills it with watery vapor; the expansion force also of the latter is thus utilized. The cost per day for an engine replacing eight or ten horses is about five francs. A road on the same system has been opened and operated in Paris, and others in Limoges, Berne, and Lyons.

A report upon the geography and political conditions of the Lower Congo, which is timely, in view of the present interest in African exploration, is printed by the State Department in Vol. 109, of Consular Reports. The U. S. agent writes from Boma, which is situated at the mouth of the Congo, and is the seat of government in Africa of the Congo Free State. The communication with foreign countries, the settlements, commercial companies, native products, transport and health service, etc., are described in detail.

Dr. D. G. Brinton's series of lectures at the Academy of Natural Sciences began on Monday last, the 27th ultimo. The afternoon course (4.30 p. m.), given by Dr. Brinton alone, embraces ten lectures upon the general subject of Ethnology,—the European, Asiatic, African, North and South American races, and Insular and Littoral peoples. The evening course (8 p. m.), for which there is a nominal charge, will be given by Dr. Brinton, Profs. Sharp, Leffermann, and Houston, Dr. Rothrock, and Prof. Heilprin, together with Dr. H. C. McCook, and Dr. C. H. Thomas. The first of this course, on the "Peoples of Africa," by Dr. Brinton, was scheduled for the 31st of January. Prof. Benjamin Sharp

has one lecture of this course (Feb. 21), describing his visit to the Carribbee Islands, and will soon announce a series of five illustrated lectures on the same subject.

A paper by Mr. R. H. Thurston, of Ithaca, N. Y., on the "Philosophy of the Multi-Cylinder, or Compound Engine; its Theory and its Limitations," read originally before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, has been printed in pamphlet form by the Franklin Institute.

The Peabody Museum, under the title "Palæolithic Man in Eastern and Central America," has published a collection of papers from the "Proceedings" of the Boston Society of Natural History, many of which refer to the presence of early Man in the Delaware Valley. Among them are "Early Man in the Delaware Valley," including an account of the lately discovered "Rock Shelter" at Naaman's Creek, and descriptions of Palæolithic implements; and an account of an implement from the Indiana gravel, by Hilborne T. Cresson; Prof. G. F. Wright's paper on the "Age of the Philadelphia Red Gravel"; "Water-worn Implements from the Delaware River," by Dr. C. C. Abbott; and remarks on the whole subject by President F. W. Putnam.

CRITICAL AND OTHER EXCERPTS.

MR. BELLAMY'S PROPOSED ELECTORAL BODY.

Gen. Francis A. Walker, in *The Atlantic Monthly*.

THE constituency which Mr. Bellamy would create for the choice of "the administration," under his system, is about the worst which could possibly be devised. A more meddlesome, mischief-making, and altogether pestilent body of electors was never called into being. It is a mistake to suppose that a man's selfish interest in a service ceases because he has himself retired from it. There was a time, after the war, when it was almost impossible for the Secretary of the Navy to administer his department, on account of the intermeddling of twenty or thirty retired admirals living in Washington. Men may still have friends and relatives and dependents to promote, leaders and champions to push, not to speak of enemies to punish, long after they have themselves gone upon the retired list.

Equally unreasonable is it to assume that the great mass of ordinary people would be free from selfish, sectional, and partisan impulses in such a system as Mr. Bellamy proposes. Instead of politics being abolished, it would be found that, with five millions of men over forty-five years in the United States, having nothing else to attend to, politics would become the great business of the nation. Parties and factions would be formed under sectional, moral, or personal impulses, and would carry their contests to a pitch of fury impossible to constituencies, most of whose members have a great deal else to do, and that of a very engrossing nature. "Magnetic" leaders would come to the front; "issues" would arise; and all the combativeness and creature-pugnacity of fallen humanity, refused longer occupation in war or in industry, would find full scope in the contests of politics. Doubtless the whole five millions of veteran male electors, being perfectly free to live where they pleased and to draw their rations where they lived, would at once move to Washington, to be as near the source of power as possible. Doubtless, also, the five million female electors would follow them, to take a hand, to the best possible effect, in the choice of the "woman general-in-chief." Under such attractions, and with no practical business remaining in life, the whole voting population would speedily join the throng at the capital, where power and place were to be fought for. With ten millions of discharged industrial soldiers, having no other business but politics, Washington would become a city in comparison with which, in the fury of its partisanship and factional strife, Rome, under the later Empire, would not deserve to be mentioned.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

Professor John Stuart Blackie, in the *Westminster Review*.

I SUDDENLY see, to my surprise, that not a few persons of sound administrative intelligence are beginning to think and speak on the subject of Home Rule exactly as I have been doing within my own soul quietly for many years back. My strong conviction has always been that good government lies in the just balance and wise distribution of metropolitan and provincial functions; and *à fortiori* where two separate and independent kingdoms such as England and Scotland are united, they will certainly fall short of the ideal of well-regulated social machinery, unless to each kingdom be preserved its own separate domain of local administration, distinct from, though in due subordination to, the great central authority which controls the movements of the Empire; and in this view it has always appeared to me that the statesmen who carried out the union between the two kingdoms at the beginning

of the last century made no small mistake in relegating to London much administrative business that would have been gone through more expeditiously, more cheaply, and more intelligently in the capital of the kingdom to which the business belongs. And not only so, but the abstracting of so much local life to an extraneous and a distinct centre has a tendency to denationalize the people, to rob them of their characteristic features, and to make them lose their individuality in a mass that has no superiority but that of mere position and multitude. For these reasons I should gladly see any such change in the management of public affairs as would give more free play to the Scottish element in Scotsmen, and prevent Edinburgh from falling into the unworthy position of a mere pendant of London.

But, however this matter of administration may be arranged, I am constrained to see with great sorrow, that from a combination of unhappy influences the people of Scotland are losing more and more their distinctive character, and that men like Sir Walter Scott and women like the Baroness Nairne, who carry with them a genuine Scottish flavor which recommends them to every discerning foreigner, are yearly becoming fewer. Some part of this lamentable change is no doubt owing to circumstances over which we have no control; but it is owing principally to the radical defect of our Scottish education, in which the principle of nationality is systematically ignored. And thus it has come to pass, that—to confine myself to one instance—while our rare treasure of national music and our musical lyric dialect have been allowed to fall into disuse, every poor girl who aspires to make a respectable figure in a drawing-room is laboriously drilled into the execution of whatever German, French, Italian or Cockney ariette may be the fashion of the hour. The upshot of this meretricious parade of borrowed charms is in nine cases out of ten a mere dexterity of the throat and tickling of the ear, utterly destitute of the executive virtue which lies in the rich world of healthy human emotion and stirring human story of which our Scottish songs and ballads are the classical expression. The excuses which are invented in this shameful neglect of our native lyrical treasures are not unknown to me, but when weighed in the balance they are found wanting, and when looked at honestly, they resolve into an unseasoned medley of stupidity, ignorance, servility, affectation, and vulgarity in the masque of refinement. Whether there may still be good hope to redeem the rising generation from this lamentable phase of self-disownment, I cannot say. In certain quarters, I fear, the disease is rottenness in the bones, and so past all remedy; but it is the duty equally of piety and philosophy to hope the best; so I may find sympathy in the meantime for a whiff of patriotic indignation and a gleam of hopeful promise in the following fourteen lines arising out of the political situation:

Well done, old Gladstone! if Home Rule is the cry,
Let it uprise for Scotland! 'Tis high time
That we, being made of sterner stuff, should try
Some other way to make our lives sublime
Than licking England's paws, and making fat
That monstrous London with our best heart's blood,
And spreading out the softly plaited mat
For Cockney feet in servile flunkiehood.
Come! let us be our stout old selves again,
As when we stood with Bruce for Scotland's cause;
Walk our own ways, and hold our heads like men;
Sing our own songs, and brook our home-grown laws;
Thus shall we beg no boon and fear no wrong,
In native panoply complete and strong.

THE SUPERIOR AUTHORITY OF THE POPE.

Henry Charles Lea, in *The Forum*.

It is easy to smile at these outbursts as powerless exhibitions of obscurantism, scolding at the progress which it is impotent to stay; but none the less are they protests placed on record with a purpose; and none the less are they binding on the soul of every Catholic in whatever land he may dwell, for it is his duty to obey the voice of the viceregent of God in preference to the commands of earthly rulers. The church, as Pius IX. declared in the apostolic letter "*Jam vos*," of September 13, 1868, wields an authority granted by God to govern human belief, and to regulate the actions of every man both in private life and social activity. As the theocratic ruler of the church, it is the pope who decides how this universal authority shall be exercised. The oath embodied in the Catholic profession of faith is not as sensational as that taken to the prophets in the Endowment House at Salt Lake City, which recently has been judicially decided to render those who take it incapable of naturalization, but it is none the less binding on the conscience of the sincere believer:

"I acknowledge the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Roman Church as the mother and mistress of all churches; and I pledge and swear true obedience to the Roman pontiff; and vicar of Jesus Christ and successor of the blessed Peter, prince of the apostles."

In this, it will be observed, there are no reserves; no excep-

tion is made of allegiance due to the state, and in the wide field of conflicting sovereignty the duty to obey the pope is absolute over the duty to obey the laws. Henry VIII. might well complain to his Parliament in 1532, that the clergy were but half subjects to him in consequence of their oaths to the pope. The same is true to-day. It was only a few weeks ago that in the Bavarian Landtag the Catholic deputies were forced to admit that they did not regard their oath of office in the sense attached to it by the state. The conscientious Catholic, in fact, is of necessity but half a citizen; he can give but a secondary allegiance to the land of his birth or of his adoption. Is it our fault if, in the words of Mr. Dougherty, he is "branded as the tool of a foreign potentate?"

If American Catholics have not thus far been made to recognize the dilemma in which they are placed, that has been the result of chance or of expediency, and the occasion to make them realize it may come with any day. Elsewhere their fellow-believers are simply counters in the game, to be moved at will in the incessant political activity of the Vatican, for purposes of which they know nothing. But a few months since we listened to the indignation of the French bishops at a circular from M. Tirard reminding them of the laws that wisely prohibit their interference with elections. Since then Boulangism has disappeared, and we now hear from Paris that the nuncio has been instructed to favor the adhesion of Catholics to the Conservative Republican Party. The other day, when Brazil was suddenly converted into a republic, as soon as news reached Leo XIII. he telegraphed to Mgr. Spolverini, at Rio de Janeiro, to instruct the Catholic bishops and clergy to abstain from meddling or participating in politics—admirable orders, but the right to issue them implies the right to issue others countermanding them, which may be done at any time, and certainly will not be long postponed if the proposed civil-marriage law is pushed. Everywhere the pope is a factor in the political situation. Bismarck boasted that he would never go to Canossa; but the time came when he needed the votes of the compact body of Catholic deputies to render him independent of the people by a seven years' grant of appropriations for the army, it required but a short negotiation with the Vatican, Herr Windthorst received his orders, the Liberals were defeated, and Bismarck humbly carried to Canossa the modification of the Falck laws. What price Lord Salisbury agreed to pay for the papal rescript against the Plan of Campaign, may perhaps never be known. The project failed under the intense enthusiasm of the Irish people, which threatened a schism; but nevertheless it shows how readily even a high-minded pontiff like Leo XIII. will sell his influence for promised benefits wholly dissociated from the interests of those whom he attempts to coerce to pay for them. How advantage is taken of political ascendancy when acquired, is seen in the success of the claim of the Jesuits of Quebec to be reimbursed for property confiscated a century and a quarter ago, not from them or from their predecessors, but from a previous Society of Jesus, which was suppressed and disbanded for cause. There is no statute of limitations against the church.

INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIPS.

Nicholas P. Gilman, in *The Arena*.

How far shall the partnership between master and men go? It should be confined to the industrial department, and stop short of a voice in the management, inspection of the accounts, and responsibility for losses. These three things stand together. Establish the third, and you must admit the first two; deny the advisability of the first two, and you must also reject the equity of the third.

Gain sharing is probably too logical an arrangement for the mass of employers; they would be unwilling to pay a bonus to labor in years in which the business as a whole, including the productive and the commercial departments, shows no profit or a positive loss. The practical effect of the majority of profit-sharing systems in operation to-day is that the workman takes the risk that the commercial departments will do as well as the industrial department of the manufactory. The workmen have it fully in their power to make a reduction from the present average cost of production in an iron foundry or a cotton mill, and if they do not accomplish this, then profit sharing would be recommended to little purpose and with slight reason. Making their contribution to the success of the business as a whole, they must then depend upon the business ability of the firm for the payment of any bonus. But this dependence is probably the best arrangement for the producer. He allies himself, having industrial ability, with one or two or three men of commercial talent. If the firm cannot succeed in selling goods at a profit, much less would a combination of simple producers be able to do it. The workman to-day depends for his wages, in the long run, upon the shrewdness and perseverance of his employer. It would probably be best in the great majority of cases where profit sharing is introduced that he

should depend for his bonus also upon the same conditions. He then casts in his lot as a producer with the manager of the buying and selling department, and there is no separation in interests between the two departments, however logically desirable it might seem to be.

Thus considered, the objection that is most commonly raised to profit sharing, that it does not involve loss sharing, will be seen to be a boomerang in the hands of its users. The workman in an industrial partnership shares profits only when the whole establishment makes a profit to which he has contributed his share in his department. He fails to receive a bonus, and thus shares losses, when he has actually done his part toward making a dividend, but the firm has not done as well, because success with them is not so simple a matter. Objection might be made from the workman's side with more consistency than from the employer's side. But when we take both parties into full consideration and remember that it is a *partnership* they seek, in which one department must not expect to profit when the other is losing, then the equity of profit sharing becomes manifest.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

LA METROMANIE: Comedie, en Cinq Actes. By Alexis Piron. Pp 175. Paper. \$—. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

JEANNE D'ARC. By A. de Lamartine. Edited with notes and a vocabulary by Albert Barrère. Pp. 188. Paper. \$—. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

THE ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY. A Text-Book for Use in High Schools and Academies. By Charles A. Young, Ph. D., LL.D. Pp. 470. \$1.40. Boston and London: Ginn & Co.

THE NEW ARITHMETIC. Edited by Seymour Eaton. Pp. 230. \$0.75. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

DRIFT.

SOME very striking and surprising figures are given by the *Boston Journal* to illustrate, not only how niggardly and perscriptive we have been towards the steamships carrying the American flag to foreign countries, but how much worse we have treated them than we have the ships that carry the mails along the coast, or on our interior waters. The latter receive, in many cases, large pay,—though perhaps entirely justifiable, under the circumstances, while the ocean ships get the merest pittance, when they get anything at all. The *Journal* says:

"It may seem absolutely incredible, but it is nevertheless a fact, that during the summer of 1888 the United States paid a subsidy of \$12,000 for carrying the mails to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, while during the same time it paid about a third as much to the American mail line to Brazil, a country in which our people have vast commercial interests, and with which we enjoy an annual aggregate trade of \$60,000,000. The little steamboat which runs on the Androscoggin Lakes to accommodate the summer boarders, received for four months' service \$3,700, while the 'Red D.' American Mail Line to Venezuela—splendid great 3,000-ton steamships—got only \$6,000 for 12 months' service. In 1884 the single excursion boat which plies between Geneva and Watkins Glen, N. Y., actually received a bigger subsidy than the Venezuela liners, and the ferry boat between Norfolk and Cape Charles drew from a beneficent Government in 1888 as much as was given to the 'Red D.' ships in five years. While the Cuba mails were included in the foreign service the Ward line steamships were begrudged \$7,000 annually for carrying them over the 1,240 miles of boisterous Atlantic between New York and Havana. In 1885, by some arrangement, those mails were transferred to the star route service, and immediately \$58,000 was awarded to the steamboat which got the contract for the voyage of 188 miles from Tampa to Havana. This single little craft now actually receives two-thirds as much money as the United States expends on its entire foreign mail service in American ships to all quarters of the world. Moreover, the coastwise steamers got \$563,000 last year for traveling 500,000 miles, while the American steamships engaged in commerce with the West Indies and South America got only \$48,000 for traveling more than 2,000,000 miles, or 2 cents and 4 mills a mile. Anything more foolish than this policy of discriminating against those of our seagoing steamships which meet subsidized competition in every port in which they touch could hardly be imagined."

A special despatch from St. Paul says Canadian lumbermen are stealing billions of feet of timber from the great Northern pine timber belt of America. Congress will be asked to adopt measures to put a stop to it. Ex-Senator Rice, who spent five months in the northern portion of Minnesota treating with the Indians, says this timber cutting is going on 40 miles up the Bandette, North and South Fork rivers, and that the Indians declare it has been carried on for twelve years. About twenty steamers and tugs ply from early spring till late in the fall on Rainy river, its branches, and the Lake of the Woods, conveying stolen timber out of the country.

The annual report of the Dominion department of Indian Affairs shows that the number of Indians in Canada is 121,520. Ontario has 17,752; Quebec, 13,500; Nova Scotia, 2,059; New Brunswick, 1,574; Prince Edward Island, 314; Manitoba and North West territories, 24,522. The general condition of the Indians of the Dominion in all the provinces and in the territories is satisfactory. The amount at the credit of the various Indian bands or of individual Indians for whom the government held moneys in trust aggregated in principal and interest on the 30th June, 1889, \$3,428,790, showing an increase since the same date the previous year of \$104,555.

"There are many Americans," says Edward Everett Hale in *Lend a Hand*, "who forget, or perhaps never knew, that there are, in this country, towns and villages where, practically speaking, there is no criminal class, and no class of paupers. The house of correction in many a county in America is empty half the time. There is many a poor-house in New England where they take summer boarders, because they have no one else to take."

The *Globe* is reminded that the *Journal* has never said that every British vessel, without exception, receives a subsidy. What we have said is that D. A. Wells's statement that "Great Britain has never appropriated a dollar for the purpose of aiding in the construction and employment of a British ship" is the sheerest falsehood, and we have repeatedly proved it by citations from the best British and Democratic authorities.—*Boston Journal*.

PRESSES teeming, counters crowded, books like muffins every hour,
Yet midst these volumes many, this copious, never-ending shower,
Look I in vain, in vain, for just a simple little dower
Of something pleasant to read!

Here are books historical—I weary of the ponderous theme!
Here are books poetical—how familiar all they seem!
Here are books polemical,—worst of all are these, I deem.
Ah me! for something to read!

Here are tales romantic—wild adventure and dark intrigue!
Here are stories psychical—soul with soul in mystic league!
Here are books æsthetic—artistic raptures but fatigue.
In these is nothing to read!

Here are stories realistic—with nothing to ruffle the soul!
Here are novels domestic—as flat as a very flat roll!
Here are books salacious—oh, for the power to purge them whole!
Still look I for something to read.

I am tired of passion's overdone rapturous phases,
Tired of labored plots that are forced through strained and puzzling
mazes,
Tired of old school thunder and the new school very thin hazes.
What is there, masters, to read?

I'm tired of heroes doughty, dangers thrilling, rescues knightly;
Tired of murder's ghastly face, and of people that ne'er do rightly;
Tired of gilded vice in salons and rags in slums unsightly—
All weary pages to read!

What would I have? Something fresh, delicious, and human!
For hero, nothing more than a noble, good-hearted, true man;
For heroine, a creature blest because she is a woman—
A touch of nature to read!

What would I have? The sweetness and beauty of life—
The sun that shines on the blossom, the loveliness everywhere rife,
The voice that is sweet, the heart that is empty of strife,
Something uplifting to read!

Give us the splendor of youth upon life as it dashes,
The conduct that ne'er with just probability clashes,
The art that brightens, enchants, and with intellect flashes,
Here would be something to read!

Oh! let the bitter, the false, the dark, and the morbid depart—
Awaken in all the skill that sweetens the mind and the heart!
Oh, breath of the blossoms, breath of the heavens, live in our art—
A priceless something to read!

—O. B. Bunce, in *The Independent*.

Professor Henry Coppée of Lehigh University, delivered an address on "Doubtful Questions Connected with the Discovery of America," before the New York Genealogical Biographical Society, on the evening of the 24th ult. Professor Coppée expressed his doubt regarding the truth of the romantic stories told about the discovery. He thought the birthplace of Columbus was Cegolato, about fourteen miles from Genoa, and that he first landed, not at San Salvador but at Samana. America did not receive its name, as is commonly supposed, from Amerigo Vespucci, but from a region in Nicaragua called Amerique, and Vespucci, whose real name was Albericus, assumed the other name. The remains of Columbus were supposed to have been taken to Havana, but Professor Coppée believes they are still in the Cathedral at Santo Domingo.

By request of the National Historical Association, General G. W. Darling, corresponding secretary of the Oneida Historical Society, is now preparing a new list of historical societies in the United States, intended to be more perfect than the one which appears in the Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1884-85.

Twenty of the 21 blast furnaces in the Pittsburg district are now in blast, producing more than 3,300 tons of pig iron a day, and yet the supply cannot begin to keep pace with the demand. That America in 1890 would be fast outstripping Great Britain as a steel and iron manufacturing country is a fact that the free traders of a quarter of a century ago would have indignantly rejected as incredible.

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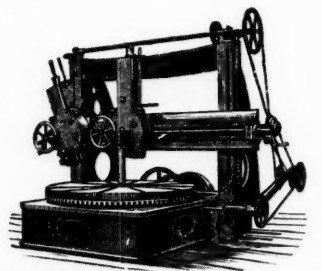
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